

# Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). LONDON: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 50-55. (4-4). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

27,119

## U.S. Seen Cutting Vietnam Forces 50% in 14 Months

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Nixon administration hopes to cut the level of American forces in South Vietnam by more than half during the next 14 months, according to ranking government officials.

They said that this reduction would coincide with plans to turn over full responsibility for ground combat to South Vietnamese troops during the period.

This optimistic planning, the

officials said, has been written

into the defense budget for the 12 months starting July 1. The budget assumes a total American force of 225,000 men in South Vietnam by mid-1971, a drop of 225,000 from the current strength of 450,000.

The budget is based on savings of \$5 billion to \$7 billion as a result of withdrawals and reduced fighting in South Vietnam and a reduction in the size of overall United States forces, the officials disclosed.

Defense planners estimate the

cost of the Vietnam war at \$28.8

billion for the 12 months that

ended June 30, 1969. This is ex-

pected to drop to \$23.2 billion for

the fiscal year that will end this

June 30.

The assumption is that the rate

of spending will be between \$17

billion and \$18 billion in July

and will fall to \$11 billion to \$12

billion 12 months later.

After the planned pullout from

South Vietnam, the remaining

American force would be composed

largely of air, artillery and

supply units, with only enough

combat troops to provide protection

for their bases.

Officials at the Pentagon, the

State Department and the White

House stressed that such budgetary

assumptions are key to a

continuation of the low level of

combat in Vietnam and

may have to be adjusted should

a major offensive take place.

But, they insist, there is

enough flexibility in the \$71.8

billion defense budget to allow shifting

funds to cover the unexpected.

Contingency Fund

In the new budget, the Pen-

ta-gon asked Congress for a special

\$800 million fund for application

to any aspect of the Vietnam ef-

fort to cover unforeseen develop-

ments. It also asked for advance

authority to shift \$150 million from

any one budget category to any

other.

Since the start of withdrawals

last June, troops have been coming

out of South Vietnam at a

rate of about 12,000 men a month.

High planners said this rate would

have to rise to 15,000 to 20,000 a

month to reach the new goals.

The next withdrawal announce-

ment, expected from President

Nixon about April 15, is generally

expected to climb to a higher rate

that, according to one official,

"will make our budgetary assump-

tions look more realistic."

While no final number has been

approved by the White House, it

is understood that high civilian

officials are pressing for the with-

drawal of approximately 50,000

soldiers between April 15 and

June 30.

A number of military men, in

Saigon and Washington, have been

arguing that the reduction should

be kept to about 35,000 over the

same period. Still another plan

looks to a withdrawal of 100,000

soldiers over five months, but

senior officials are pressing for the

it was unlikely that such a lengthy

period would be covered.

At the start of the withdrawal

process last summer, the authorized

ceiling for U.S. soldiers in Vietnam

stood at 549,500.

One official close to the premier

remarked that the Pathet Lao

seemed more interested in propa-

ganda than serious peace negotia-

tions.

However, it was regarded here

as a Communist tactic of appear-

ing particularly tough while pre-

paring to enter negotiations, and it

is likely that the Pathet Lao

broadcasts would be shrugged off.

Prince Souphannouvong's message

charged the United States with

destructive bombing and other acts

of aggression in Laos. It attrib-

uted the recent escalation of the

Laotian war to the introduction by

the United States of American

personnel, a large number of U.S.

weapons and other war materials.

[Military sources in Vietnam re-

ported three overnight clashes

around the besieged U.S. supply

base at Long Chang, with fight-

ers supporting the government

defenders, according to United

Press International.]

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## Israel Jets Hit Egypt Radar Sites

Clash Reported In Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, March 24 (Reuters).

Israeli jets attacked Egyptian

targets along the Suez Canal and

the Gulf of Suez today, hitting a

radar station, artillery positions

and anti-aircraft batteries inter-

mittently for more than four hours,

an army spokesman said.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely

from the raids, he said.

The radar station attacked was

at Ein Snehna, 34 miles south of

Suez City, in the northern part of

the Gulf of Suez.

Artillery positions and anti-air-

craft defenses were hit in the

canal's southern sector and the

jets operated up to 16 miles behind

Egyptian lines in the canal's cen-

tral area, the spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman

said that Egyptian interceptors

were ordered into the air and

drove the raiders off after a

short air battle southwest of Suez.

Later another Israeli formation

raided positions near Ismailia but

were again met by Egyptian MIGs

and forced to flee eastward, the

spokesman said. All Egyptian

planes returned safely to base, he

added.

Aim at Missiles

Yesterday, Israeli jets struck at

a radar station 62 miles north of

Cairo. Observers said that con-

tinued Israeli bombing raids over

Egypt were meant to prevent the

deployment of the new Soviet-built

SAM-3 missiles.

Meanwhile, Israeli troops killed

eight Syrian soldiers in two clashes

within Israeli lines on the occupied

Golan Heights last night, an army

spokesman said today. Israeli forces

suffered no casualties, he said.

One Syrian was killed in the first

clash south of Hama, at about

9:45 p.m. and the other seven died

near Birket Ram, a quarter of an

hour later, the spokesman said.

[In Damascus, a military spokes-

man said that Syrian patrols kill-

ed five Israeli soldiers in the

clashes last night. He said that

six Syrians, including two officers,

were killed. A seventh soldier was

missing.]

The defense correspondent of

the Jerusalem Post said today

that Israel was likely to take all

possible steps to prevent the in-

stallation of Russian-made SAM-3

missile batteries along the Suez

Canal.

He indicated that even if the

missiles were manned by Russians,

this would not inhibit Israeli ac-

tion.

Quoting "authoritative circles,"

the correspondent, whose military

accreditation entitles him to spe-

cial access to defense sources, said

that the complete destruction of

the SAM-2 anti-aircraft system

was likely to be followed by a

systematic attempt to prevent the

construction of launching sites for

the new missiles.

On Friday night, Defense Min-

ister Moshe Dayan hinted that

Israel would try to prevent the

installation of the batteries in the

Suez Canal area or other regions

considered vital to Israel's regional

security but did not say

what Israel would do if the newly

delivered missiles were manned by

Soviet crews.



QUALIFIED FOR AIR MAIL—Members of the Air Force at work at New York City's General Post Office, where they were ordered in to replace striking postal workers. Here, a post office supervisor shows the troops what the cubbyholes are all about.

## Congress Ready to Act on Pay Hikes As Postal Workers Return to Jobs

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Congress was ready to work out a postal pay raise today as the Post Office Department reported that employees were returning to work in all major areas except New York City.

House and Senate conferees agreed to meet tomorrow morning to iron out the differences between House and Senate pay bills.

At the Post Office Department, Postmaster General Winton M. Blount said that though he was pleased that most postal workers had returned to their jobs, the government would not negotiate until all mail service was restored.

"I am hopeful that the situation will normalize itself within a few days," he said.

Mr. Blount reported that about 100,000 mailmen across the country have returned to work. He said that there were no plans at present to use troops in any city except New York.

He said 115,000 mailmen were still on strike tonight, about half of them in the New York area.

In New York, 24,000 troops were busy sorting the estimated five million pieces of mail that had piled up during the seven-day walkout.

Congressional action on a postal pay raise could come very quickly since both houses have passed similar bills on the matter, and only conference agreement is necessary.

Congressional leaders say that the bills have been stalled because President Nixon has threatened to veto any compromise version that did not include postal system reforms. He has labeled the bill inflationary.

Today Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski, D., N.Y., chairman of the House Post Office Committee, urged his colleagues to "get something to the President, no matter what we think he will do with it. Then it's his baby."

Senate Post Office Committee chairman Gale McGee, D., Wyo., had been holding out that it would administration promise that it would

not veto a compromise bill, but to-

day he reversed his stand and

agreed to meet with House con-

feres on the pay bill.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said he would meet with Sen. McGee today "to see what he may have in mind."

Sen. Mansfield said House Speaker John W. McCormack and House Democratic leader Carl Albert had told him at a White House meeting the House wanted a conference to

work out the pay bill.

"The strikers returning to work in most areas other than New York

is an indication of good faith,"

Rep. McCormack said, and should

remove the opposition to pay action

by Congress under strike pressure.

Earlier, Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz told congressional leaders that he was ready to negotiate when the strikers returned to work, but also said he did not want to leave the impression that federal employees can gain by striking in defiance of the law.

As most strikers began returning to their jobs, James D. Rademacher, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Grass Roots Disapproved

Postal Reform Deal by Nixon, Rademacher Led to Walkout

By Murray Seeger

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Early on the evening of Dec. 5, James D. Rademacher, the party, articulate and ambitious president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, was secretly ushered into the White House to meet with

Mr. Nixon. Rademacher's surprise, Mr. Nixon joined the conversation and suggested they be photographed together to record the meeting.

At the subsequent conference, a deal was made which has now exploded into the nation's first post office strike to the deep embarrassment of both participants in the conference.

Mr. Rademacher left the White House convinced he had successfully bypassed Postmaster General Winton M. Blount and assured a sizable pay increase for the 300,000 members of his union as well as all other workers in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Rademacher's position as the leader of the seven major postal unions seemed secure and it was possible he would be recognized as top leader of all the rapidly grow-

ing unions representing federal workers.

For Mr. Nixon, the evening's agreement, which became known a few weeks later, meant crucial labor support to get the embattled reform plan for the post office out of the House Post Office Committee, which had blocked it. He agreed to approve a sizable pay increase if it were tied directly to a bill taking the department out of his cabinet and its chronic deficits out of the federal budget.

Now, four months after their meeting, the two have found out how badly they miscalculated.

Mr. Rademacher is fighting to survive as head of his union in the face of opposition in major cities where letter carriers have defied return-to-work orders by him and the President.

Mr. Nixon has lost nearly all hope for getting a postal reform law from Congress this year as well as the postal rate increase he sought. His hair-thin budget surplus for the current fiscal year, as well as the next one, are jeopardized because the apparent solution to the postal strike will be a big pay hike which in domino fashion will lead to approval of pay increases for 3.5 million other federal employees and military personnel.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rademacher made a mistake in thinking that Mr. Rademacher could speak for all of the politically powerful postal unions, the oldest and most firmly entrenched of the federal employee unions.

Mr. Rademacher was the only postal union official to endorse the President's plan for reforming the Post Office Department. When this bold step did not produce the pay raise his members have been waiting for since last October, Mr. Rademacher found key locals abandoning him.

Both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rademacher have been overrun by the (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

fact that her air force with its 300 combat aircraft—including Mirage, Phantoms, Mysteres and Skyhawks—commands the air over all fronts. Since the end of the 1967 war, the Israeli Air Force has reported the downing of 74 Egyptian and 17 Syrian planes as against the loss of 11 Israeli aircraft. The Arab governments and guerrilla groups say that they have destroyed 340 Israeli aircraft.

Egypt is known to have 420 combat aircraft, including 100 MIG-21s and 90 Sukhoi-7s, with about 300 qualified pilots, of whom about 50 are experienced.

The other Arab air forces are smaller.

Iraq has nearly 200 combat aircraft, including 60 MIG-21s and 20 Sukhoi-7s, and perhaps 80 qualified pilots. Syria's combat aircraft are said to number 145, including 55 MIG-21s and 30 Sukhoi-7s and about 125 pilots, of whom perhaps one-third are qualified to fly the newest jets.

Jordan has 18 Hunter Hawk fighters and ground-attack planes. It has an F-104 Starfighter supersonic jet fighters and an option to buy 18 more. There are about 46 Jordanian pilots, some of them considered quite skilled.

The Sudanese Air Force is said to have no more than 18 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



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## Muskie Prods U.S. for Action Against Oil Firm on Pollution

By E.W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, wrote to Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel yesterday asking whether the Nixon administration intends to take legal action against the Chevron Oil Co. for allegedly violating safety regulations on its oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico.

Chevron, which is owned by Standard Oil of California, is the lease of a block of offshore wells 75 miles southeast of New Orleans. One of the company's 22 platforms caught fire Feb. 10. Since the fire was extinguished March 10, one of 22 wells sunk from the platform has been spewing 900 to 1,000 barrels of oil a day into the gulf, threatening oyster beds, shrimp-fishing grounds and wildlife refuges.

Sen. Muskie is chairman of the Senate public works subcommittee on air and water pollution. The basis for his letter to Mr. Hickel was (1) the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1963; (2) regulations issued under the act by Mr. Hickel; and (3) statements by Mr. Hickel charging Chevron with violating his regulations.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act provides that any lease of these lands for oil exploration and production who "knowingly and willfully" violates a regulation by the secretary of the interior "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both, and each day of violation shall be deemed to be a separate offense." The act also provides for cancellation of a lease by court action where there has been non-compliance with regulations.

Since 1964, there has been a general regulation by the secretary of the interior requiring the installation of a safety device called a storm choke in an oil pipe below the surface. Last August, as the result of the oil spill in the Santa Barbara (Calif.) Channel, Secretary Hickel tightened this regulation. The regulation was made retroactive when it was translated into an order applying to the Gulf of Mexico by the Geological Survey. The order read: "All wells capable of flowing oil and gas shall be equipped with storm chokes or similar subsurface devices installed at a depth of 1,000 feet or more below the gulf floor."

On March 12, Mr. Hickel held a news conference in New Orleans after surveying the leakage from the well and said that inspection by the Geological Survey of Chevron's 205 penetrations into the 12 wells had disclosed 147 violations of federal regulations. He said further that he was considering recommending to the Justice Department that it bring suit against Chevron. However, Justice Department spokesmen have said the secretary has not yet made such a recommendation.

## Nixon Offers Plan to Curb School Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

The statement, interviewed a large number of private and public experts on the problem, and did much of the drafting himself, the official said.

The statement, he added, constitutes a set of directives to federal agencies in carrying out anti-discrimination policy.

Mr. Nixon conferred with Democratic and Republican congressional leaders before the document was issued to explain it to them.

He told them that the plan indicates in the next few weeks whether the \$50 million for the 1971 fiscal year will come from an official act, and assured them it will not come from other education requests.

### Local Interest

In urging local communities to comply with the law, the President said it was in their interest to do so to avoid provoking the courts from pushing a constitutional principle beyond its ultimate limit in order to compel compliance.

"The best way to avoid this is to the nation to demonstrate that it does intend to carry out the full spirit of the constitutional mandate," he said.

The administration will carry out the law "fully and fairly," the President said. He declared that he is dedicated "to continued progress toward a truly integrated public school system."

Mr. Nixon said, "One of the mistakes of past policy has been to demand too much of our schools. They have been expected not only to educate but also to accomplish social transformation."

He said that children have been used too often to achieve a multiracial society "which the adult community has failed to achieve for itself," he said.

"If we are realistic, we must recognize that in a free society there are limits to the amount of government coercion that can reasonably be used."

### On Request

In a passage interpreted by some as a signal to federal officials to ease the campaign for desegregation, the President said that federal assistance would be made available "on request."

But he added that federal officials should not go beyond the requirements of law in attempting to impose their own judgment on the local school district.

Where there is partly de facto segregation, and partly de jure segregation, "it is appropriate to look for remedy for the de jure portion, which is unlawful, without building on a remedy for the lawful de facto portion," he said.

Where de facto segregation exists, the nation has a vital and special stake in upgrading education," the President said.

"We need to press with innovative new ways of overcoming the effects of racial isolation and of making up for environmental deficiencies among the poor," he said.

The \$15 billion he promised over two years will be used to make "school desegregation work" and to help the victims of racial isolation, Mr. Nixon said.

### Court Order Delays Book About Sirhan

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (UPI)—A judge here has placed a temporary restraining order on the publication of a book about the slaying of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The order follows Sirhan's action last week in filing a suit to prevent the publication of the book plus a \$2 million dollar in damages. Sirhan is under sentence of death for the shooting of Sen. Kennedy in Los Angeles in June, 1968.

The suit contends that permission to write the book was granted "under duress" and that it contains material that is "adverse and inflammatory" and would seriously prejudice Sirhan's chances of winning an appeal against his murder conviction.

### Paradise in the Sun

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HONORING AFRICA—President Nixon was host at a formal dinner at the White House for a 41-member Organization of African Unity group. Flanking him are Ambassador and Mrs. S. Edward Peal of Liberia. At right is Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

## Nixon Entertains Africa Diplomats At White House

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—President Richard Nixon told African diplomats last night that U.S. policies are aimed at helping Africans realize their hopes, great opportunities and, above all, that their children have a chance for a better world.

He saluted the Organization of African Unity at a black-tie dinner in the White House. Guests included the ambassadors of the OAU nations, along with U.S. cabinet members and members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It also honored U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers, who "courted" ten African nations in February.

Mr. Nixon plans to announce an African policy which will be spelled out by Mr. Rogers. But Mr. Nixon gave no real hint of what it would be at the dinner.

## Congress Prepares to Move On Raises as Mailmen Return

(Continued from Page 1)

achar, president of the Letter Carriers Union, called on the administration to begin negotiations. He said that the postal employees had shown good faith by returning to work and that if the negotiations do not begin today, "I cannot expect any other employees to return to work."

He added that if discussions did not begin, there might be a nationwide strike.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon announced it was making plans to withdraw 2,600 regular troops from New York post offices as National Guardsmen, mobilized yesterday, were able to expand their activities.

As the troops handled the mail there were some signs of a possible break in the New York walk-out.

### Ala. Governor Cancels Plans for Oil Search

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 24 (AP)—The chance of a costly oil leak prompted Gov. Albert Brewer yesterday to call off plans for oil and gas exploration on state-owned land in the Gulf of Mexico.

Risks were to have been taken Friday for drilling on some 84,000 acres off the shores of Mobile and Baldwin County, but Gov. Brewer ordered the bidding canceled.

"The enormous damage to beaches and beach property and the terrible effects caused to fish and wildlife by recent oil slicks throughout this country," the governor said, "have convinced me that it is not in the best interest of Alabama to allow underwater drilling."

## House Approves Plan to Lend Taiwan 3 Used Submarines

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—With the administration maintaining a noncommittal stand, the House yesterday approved a proposal by its Armed Services Committee to lend three surplus submarines to Nationalist China.

The vote was another victory for Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D.-S.C., the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, who had included the submarines for Nationalist China in legislation without checking the views of the Defense Department.

In contrast to the past, when the Armed Services Committee's recommendations were seldom brought up in the House floor when he brought up the legislation.

The challenge was led by Rep. Donald M. Fraser, of Minnesota, one of the leaders of the young Democratic liberals in the House. Rep. Fraser acknowledged in advance that it was a futile challenge, but he explained to the House the point that he was trying to make was that the time was past when the United States should "automatically" turn over military equipment to allies.

Contending that Nationalist

## Postal Reform Deal by Nixon, Rademacher Led to Walkout

(Continued from Page 1)

sweep of military among all public employees. This movement has been most conspicuous at the city level where strikes have been staged by every kind of worker from doctors to grave diggers and including such essential people as firemen and policemen.

Section 7111, title 5, of the U.S. Code prohibits any federal worker from going on strike, or from asserting the right to strike or belonging to an organization that asserts the right to strike.

All of the federal employee unions eschew the right to strike, but Mr. Rademacher's group, the letter carriers, has filed suit in federal court claiming that the prohibition on asserting the privilege is unconstitutional.

The postal workers, as well as

### Rodin Statue Blasted by Bomb In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 24 (UPI)—A violent explosion toppled an original copy of Rodin's famous statue "The Thinker" from its pedestal on the steps of the Cleveland Museum early today.

The statue, one of 15 or so copies made by Auguste Rodin and valued by museum officials at more than \$500,000, was damaged only slightly. The Cleveland police bomb squad said someone placed a lead pipe containing the equivalent of two sticks of dynamite between the 1,000-pound bronze statue and the pedestal, then detonated the bomb by a fuse.

### N.Y. Restaurant Bombed

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI)—A bomb exploded in Manhattan early today, damaging a Greenwich Village restaurant which had just closed.

Only one employee was in the restaurant when the explosive blew up at 2:50 a. m. He was not injured.

### Rightists Storm Theater in Paris, Several Injured

PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—A group of right-wing youths stormed into the Repes de Bois Theater today during a performance of the controversial play "Eva Peron" and beat spectators with clubs.

Police said that several of the 150 persons in the audience were injured in the attack.

The youths, whom police said belonged to the extreme right-wing "New Order" faction, burst into the theater at 9:30 p. m. in the middle of the play. The youths set fire to parts of the theater and clubbed members of the audience.

All of them wore helmets and masks, police said. They numbered around 50. Police said damage to the theater was extensive.

The play, depicting the life of the wife of former Argentine strongman Juan Peron, is played by men in female dress.

The youths retreated quickly from the theater after their five-minute rampage. None were caught.

## Draft Trial of Young GOP Aide Begins

He Is Accused on Two Counts of Evasion

By Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—The head of the national Young Republicans' annual leadership training school went on trial yesterday in Chicago on charges of draft evasion.

Victor Kamber, a speech teacher at Prince George's Community College until last year, was indicted March 27, 1968, on two counts of "submitting or causing to be submitted" false statements that would have entitled him to exemption from military service.

Mr. Kamber, in connection with his Young Republican duties, has been an escort for both daughters of President Nixon.

The U.S. attorney's office in Chicago said yesterday that the indictment charges that on Sept. 23, 1968, Mr. Kamber "made a false statement to the Local Board 28 that he had earned the rank of associate professor and chairman of the department of speech at the Prince George's Community College."

According to the indictment, he held neither of these posts.

### College Statement

A spokesman for the college said last night that Mr. Kamber, 27, was an "assistant professor" when he left the faculty "sometime in 1969."

A second charge against Mr. Kamber alleges that after he had been classified 1-A for military service, he "submitted or caused to be submitted" a letter purportedly written by his immediate superior, John G. Handley, chairman of the division of humanities at the college.

The letter, which the government indictment says was "never sent or authorized" by Mr. Handley, urged the draft board to reconsider Mr. Kamber's classification because of the "integral" role he played in the college's program.

Mr. Kamber, although his indictment has been pending for a year, has maintained his role with the Young Republicans. He was chairman again this year of the 1970 leadership training school, which took place nine days ago at the Shoreham Hotel.

## New Commander At West Point

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—To the boom of a 13-gun salute echoing across the Hudson River, Maj. Gen. William A. Knowlton took command of West Point yesterday—the 49th superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

He succeeded Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, who resigned last Wednesday after being charged, with 13 other officers, of dereliction of duty in investigating the alleged massacre at My Lai in Vietnam two years ago.

Gen. Koster, in taking leave last week of the 3,700-member cadet corps, said he wanted to spare the academy the publicity connected with the investigation.

### 2 More Senators Oppose Carswell

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Two more Democrats, Sens. Frank Church, of Idaho, and Stuart Symington, of Missouri, yesterday announced they would vote against the confirmation of Judge G. Harlow Carswell to the Supreme Court.

Despite the twin announcements, Judge Carswell still appeared headed for Senate approval, possibly next week, but by a smaller margin than originally anticipated.

A UPI poll now shows that 49 senators are either committed or inclined to vote for the 50-year-old Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals judge. 27 are committed to oppose him, and 23 are undecided. Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R.-S.D., is recovering from a stroke and not expected to vote.

© Los Angeles Times

## Canada Bars Germ Weapons To Strengthen Geneva Accord

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI)—Canada formally announced today its unconditional renunciation of germ weapons.

The Canadian government also confirmed its renunciation of chemical weapons subject only to their possible use in retaliation for their employment against Canada or her allies.

The pledges were contained in a governmental statement read to the 25-nation disarmament conference by George Ignatieff, the Canadian delegate.

The Canadian statement explained that the pledges were given because "practical progress" toward strengthening the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing chemical and bacteriological warfare was not awaiting the successful conclusion of further negotiations.

A significant reinforcement of the pact is possible through "unilateral declarations of policy and intentions on issues involved," Canada said.

### Has No Germ Weapons

The protocol, or treaty, simply prohibits the use of "bacteriological methods of warfare" as well as of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials or devices."

Today's Canadian pledges went further by confirming that Canada did not possess bacteriological or chemical arms and did "not intend to develop, produce, acquire, stockpile or use such weapons at any time in the future."

The reservation regarding possible retaliatory use of chemical weapons is the same as the ones that Canada and many other countries entered when they subscribed to the 1925 pact to make clear they were renouncing only the so-called "first use" of the banned arms.

Canada said today she was prepared to withdraw her reservation on chemical weapons if "effective and verifiable agreements" to destroy all existing stockpiles and the development and production of such arms can be concluded.

Exempts Tear Gas

Canada went further in her renunciation of chemical weapons than did the United States when President Nixon announced on Nov. 25 last that he would ask the Senate to approve adherence to the 1925 pact.

President Nixon forbore "first use" of lethal and incapacitating chemical weapons, but he did not renounce the development, production and stockpiling of these arms as Canada has.

Canada has exempted tear gas and other "crowd and riot control agents" from the renunciations she announced today. The United States similarly has made clear that it did not consider such agents to come under the 1925 pact.

## Ramsey Clark Calls Rulings On Chicago 7 'Impermissible'

CHICAGO, March 24 (UPI)—Former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark has attacked the contempt-of-court sentences in the trial of the "Chicago seven" as "impermissible by any standard of justice."

Mr. Clark, attorney general during the violence-plagued 1968 Democratic National Convention, also suggested that U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman was not "temporarily stilled" for the five-month-long, highly publicized trial.

After Mr. Clark was forbidden by Judge Hoffman to testify for the defense—the judge ruled he would have "nothing relevant" to say—Mr. Clark would not comment, saying only he was "a man of the law."

He made his first public comments about the trial in a foreword to a book, "Contempt," to be published here April 13 by the Swallow Press. United Press International obtained a copy of the foreword yesterday.

In it, Mr. Clark said Judge Hoffman's contempt sentences of the Chicago seven and their two attorneys were "impermissible by any standard of justice or . . . law."

"If there is to be judicial process as we conceive it, there must be reason, objectivity, fairness of purpose, diligent preparation and presentation of evidence, clear just rules, an orderly proceeding and at least a modest efficiency," Mr. Clark said.

"But courts cannot operate in a vacuum. There is no way to check the action and passion of the times at the courthouse door . . . Issues and personalities come to court with antecedent history. The impact of that history is inescapable," he said.

"Compared to what is possible, even reasonably foreseeable, the Chicago seven trial was sweet reason and placidity personified."

### Five Found Guilty

In the trial, seven men were charged with conspiring to incite riots at the convention. The jury found them innocent of conspiracy, but found five of them guilty individually of inciting state lines with intent to incite riots.

The five received sentences of five years in jail and \$5,000 fines, plus court costs. Judge Hoffman found all of the seven—and attorneys William M. Kunstler and Leonard I. Weinglass—guilty of contempt and gave them sentences ranging from two months to a total of more than four years.

Mr. Clark, describing "the failures of men and emotions" said that if the rule of law is to prevail, "it must proceed wisely, deliberately, fairly and rationally. It must never resort to emotion."

"If the system is so fragile that it cannot cope with the events in Chicago, the days ahead will be turbulent indeed," he wrote.

### Hearing Set for April 24

CHICAGO, March 24 (UPI)—The Chicago Seven case will return to the courtroom of Judge Hoffman late next month.

April 24 was set yesterday by Chief District Court Judge Edwin A. Robson for a hearing on a defense petition to overturn the conviction of five defendants.

## McClellan Tells Senate Unit Of F-111 Jet's Shortcomings

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—Sen. John L. McClellan, D.-Ark., chairman of the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee, gave explosive "first-time" disclosures today of the shortcomings of the F-111 fighter-bomber.

● Its cruising range, he declared at a committee hearing, was only 2,500 miles as against 4,180 miles called for in the performance specifications.

● Its maximum, high-altitude speed—originally specified at 2.5 times the speed of sound—is 2.2 Mach.

● Its "supersonic dash distance"—its capability of diving under enemy radar and surface-to-air missiles, flying at supersonic speeds to attack, and then climbing back to high altitudes—is 30 miles. The contract specification was 210 miles.

● It will require at least 2,560 feet to take off, instead of 2,760.

● It will require four minutes to accelerate from 9 to Mach 2.2, compared with the 1.45 minutes specified.

● Its take-off weight, originally programmed to be 69,123 pounds, has soared to 82,500 pounds, an increase of 20 percent.

Sen. McClellan gave the details during committee hearings which he reopened after the administration agreed to cancel guidelines that prevented the committee staff from learning the full facts of the F-111's cost and performance.

Sen. McClellan said in his opening remarks that some of his worst predictions about the F-111 had come true.

The cost of each plane now was running five times above original estimates. Each plane will cost between \$15 million and \$16 million.

Sen. McClellan blamed former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara's "relentless insistence" on building a plane that could be used by both the Navy and Air Force. The Navy eventually dropped the plane because it was too heavy for aircraft carrier decks.

"Instead of saving a billion dollars for a hi-service aircraft, we not only do not have a hi-

## Worth: Famous Name applied to exclusive Paris perfumes. Masc. "Monsieur Worth". Fem. "Je Reviens". To be used on very special occasions to express with delicacy that definite feeling for someone. My gift to you: "Monsieur Worth" and mine to you: "Je Reviens".







DEVLIN BACK AT IT AGAIN—Youngest member of Britain's Parliament, Bernard Devlin (left), takes to direct action as she and a few Ulster civil rights supporters held a night's vigil outside 10 Downing Street. She wanted to talk with Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Yesterday, Mr. Wilson agreed and met with Miss Devlin.

## Unionist MPs Leave Commons After Challenging Miss Devlin

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, March 24 (NTT)—Renewed tension in Northern Ireland gave rise today to an unusual and ugly row in the House of Commons.

Bernadette Devlin, the 22-year-old Roman Catholic radical, urged further British intervention to prevent possible bloodshed over Easter. Ulster conservatives in the House accused her of trying to stir up violence.

The Commons exploded in a long exchange of recriminations. In the end, the conservative Ulstermen, who had evidently embarrassed their party, stalked out of the house.

Behind the parliamentary uproar was the continuing deep division of Northern Ireland by religion. The dominant Unionist (Conservative) party, the voice of the Protestant majority, holds ten of the 13 Northern Irish seats in the Westminster Parliament.

Only under pressure from London in the last few years has the Unionist government in Belfast extended the rights of Catholics. That has brought reaction from Protestant extremists, and now British troops are there to keep the peace.

In the last few days there have been new signs of trouble. For three nights running stones have been

## Vatican Moves 40 Englishmen Nearer Sainthood

VATICAN CITY, March 24 (AP)—Forty British Roman Catholic martyrs, whose proposed canonization has been criticized as a stumbling block to Christian unity, advanced today to the final stage before sainthood.

The Vatican's Congregation for the Cause of Saints completed its study of the saintliness and miracles of the 40 Catholics, who were put to death in England in the 16th century during the Anglican reformation. The action comes 400 years after Queen Elizabeth I was excommunicated by Pope Pius V.

The martyrs' cause now goes to Pope Paul VI, who will decide whether and when to call a concilio to fix the date for proclaiming their sainthood.

Vatican sources predicted that the date would be set for sometime in October, despite the risk of setting back religious unity efforts between Roman Catholicism and the Anglican church.

The 40 martyrs, including Edmund Campion, John Houghton, Cuthbert Mayne and Richard Gwyn, have already been beatified.

## French Said To Offer Jet Deal to Italy

Bid Reportedly Aimed At 3-Nation Project

By John Vinocur

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—France is trying to sell a new Mirage fighter series to Italy and to get the Italians to abandon a joint construction program with Britain and West Germany, aviation sources reported today.

Avions Marcel Dassault, with the assistance of the French government, offered to build a number of Mirage F-1 fighters in Italy in a last-minute effort to convince the Italians to leave the three-nation consortium that plans to construct the MRCA-75, a modern attack plane designed to last a decade, the sources said.

The air force chiefs of staff of Britain, West Germany and Italy will meet in Munich on April 10 to decide whether to build the MRCA-75 (multi-role combat aircraft) prototype.

Position Unclear

One informant here said that the Italians, shaken by an economic decline and government instability, have already decided to leave the consortium and would announce their decision soon. A second industry source said, however, that the Italians had wavered early in the year but are now likely to go ahead with the MRCA project, although possibly with a lower level of participation.

Italian sources, however, here said that Italy was still in the consortium and that there were no indications that it would drop out.

The Paris sources said that the French campaign was based on the contention that the MRCA-75 would be too expensive for Italy's economy and would be delivered too late to meet Italian strategic needs.

The French have argued that purchasing Mirages would provide an advanced interceptor and new jobs—quickly. A Mirage-1 costs about \$3 million. The MRCA cost is unofficially placed at between \$5.5 and \$7 million for each craft. The MRCA could not be in production before 1979.

To combat the French offer, the informants said, West Germany is ready to keep the Italians in the consortium through substantial monetary assistance. Out of 1,000 MRCA-75s to be produced, Italy has a tentative order for 200.

That is to do the major part of the MRCA's construction in Italy. The British Aircraft Corp. is the British partner and Messerschmitt-Bölkow, the German representative.

British sources here said: "We consider the French maneuver part of the business. That's the way it goes."

The F-1 is described by Dassault as its "new generation" interceptor. It has a speed of Mach 2.2 and, according to Dassault brochures, an "exceptional range." Three prototypes have been made and the French Air Force has placed an order for 35 planes.

But the Mirage F-1 is a vastly less sophisticated aircraft than the MRCA, a two-seater, twin-engine plane. Its speed is similar to that of the F-1, but other characteristics are considered so advanced as to be classified information for the time being.

Rome Denies Offer

ROME, March 24 (AP)—The Italian Defense Ministry has "no knowledge" of an alleged French attempt to sell Mirage fighters to Italy.

"We have no knowledge of any such plan," a ministry spokesman said. "We have never heard of it, absolutely. So we have no comment."

The spokesman said that it was his opinion that Italy would not buy the Mirages even if the French did make an offer.

Tourists in Jams Over Marijuana

PARIS, March 24—Three young Americans were given suspended prison sentences and fined \$200 each in Lille today for bringing 250 grams of marijuana into France.

Meanwhile, in Blainville-sur-Orne, on the Belgian border, two English girls were detained for bringing 15 grams of marijuana across the border. One girl, who was carrying the drug, was arraigned for trial and provisionally freed. The other was freed without charges.

## Trudeau Nearly Boils Over in Heated Debate

OTTAWA, March 24 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and a Canadian trade union leader almost came to blows yesterday in a corridor of parliament.

Mr. Trudeau, 50, was moving away after a heated conversation with Michel Chartrand when the latter shouted that the prime minister was leaving with his "goons."

Mr. Trudeau wheeled around and said: "I don't need anyone to protect myself against you." A crowd in the corridor stepped between the two men.

Mr. Chartrand had just called the prime minister a liar and the federal cabinet "prostitutes." The exchange followed a meeting between Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Chartrand and other members of the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions.



Siegfried, left, beside the Rhine in Act III, Scene I, of Karajan's "Die Götterdämmerung."

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria, March 24.—When the curtain came down on "Die Götterdämmerung" in the New Festspielhaus Salzburg, Herbert von Karajan had the members of the Berlin Philharmonic stand up and he and the singers joined in the waves of applause that rolled down from the audience.

He was making it clear that here was where the lion's share of the credit should go for the success of his audacious project, begun four years ago—to record and then produce Wagner's Ring cycle in Karajan's own stagings, and at a special festival in this huge theater built ten years ago largely to his specifications.

Three years ago, after "Die Walküre," people spoke of the chamber-music clarity and restraint of Karajan's interpretation and in the playing of the Ringers. After the first performance of "Götterdämmerung," no one was talking much about chamber music any more. The transparency was still there, but the wraps were off and the orchestra sang out in full voice. Most of the color, power and dramatic impulse for this twilight of the gods came from the orchestra pit, reaching a controlled but shattering climax in Siegfried's Funeral March.

If this production seemed less an opera than a dramatic symphony with pictorial accompaniment, there were a number of reasons. The only scene in which the stage held its own with the orchestra was that in which Waltraute tells Brünnhilde of the decline of Valhalla and pleads with her to give up the ring. Christa Ludwig, in this relatively short part, was not only responsible for the vocal high point of the performance, but in her acting she seemed to be the only one in the cast to realize the breadth of movement that the wide-screen stage, sweeping scenery and orchestral weight demanded.

Singers Dwarfed

At the other end of the scale, Glinther Schneider-Siemens's Glibchuhung hall set, with its towering jagged pillars, so dwarfed the singers that Thomas Stewart, last year's imposing Wotan, was a rather pale although well-sung Gunther. Gundula Janowitz's Gutrune was a cardboard figure and even Carl Ridderbusch's huge physique was diminished as he sang the opening scene of "Das Rheingold," visually closing the cycle where it began.

Yet in this final scene there was no view of burning Valhalla, unless it was that half of flame above the Rhine; Brünnhilde, after starting the final holocaust, slips offstage as if she were looking for a way out of it, and Hagen's disappearance in the water as he tries to seize the ring went almost unnoticed at one side of the stage.

Zoltan Kelen's Alberich ranked with Ludwig's Waltraute as a vocal and dramatic realization of Karajan's staging did not

## Karajan Completes Ring at Salzburg

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## Paris Theater A Spirited Revival for Achard Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 24.—"Domino," by Marcel Achard, is one of the most popular comedies of the modern French theater. It can be guaranteed to bolster the fortunes of any manager lucky enough to procure the rights. Denis and Marcel Maury are now frequently posting the "complet" sign at their playhouse, the Théâtre des Variétés, where "Domino" has been revived.

Over 30 years have passed since Louis Jouvet first produced "Domino," enacting with polished, ironic finesse the title role. Domino is an amiable adventurer engaged by a wealthy wife to impersonate her lover in order to prevent her husband from tracking down the other man in her life. The scope of the part is vast and a wide range of actors have passed in Jouvet's footsteps without a hint of Jouvet.

On Broadway, that strapping matinee idol of the silent cinema, Rod La Roche, was Domino, causing a critic to comment that any one of fifty million Frenchmen would have been better. Paul Meurisse, more subtle and wry, was the gay deceiver of the Comédie-Française revival. Now Robert Lamoureux, the lights comedian of the cabarets, undertakes the assignment at the Variétés, offering a deft, funny, "personality act" that fits with equal ease the scheme of the play.

It has been observed that the plot device of "Domino" has an ancestor in Alfred de Musset's "Le Chandelier." This is true, but what of it? To a gifted author, a plot device is a springboard, the departure point for an exhibition of his own skill. In a modern paraphrase of an old theme, Achard demonstrates his theatrical brilliance. From the characters and situations, he has made a hilarious comedy alive with abundant nervous energy and driving clear-headed force. Thirty years have not staled the generous laughter or withered the bitter-sweet undertones. "Domino" plays as smoothly as ever. It is delightfully and delightfully acted by Danielle Darrieux as the worried wife, Daniel Ceccaldi as her cowardly lover, Guy Trépolet as her investigating husband and, with broad cartoon edge, by Lamoureux as the hired cat who proposes the romantic life of adventure to the lady in the gilded cage.

The adding freshness of the piece resides in its fanciful, witty writing. Achard, a playwright, an ironic humorist, here saunters on the boulevard, his sense of the ridiculous and his sense of wonder still his companions.

"Domino" has come back appropriately to grace the spring season.

## On Stage In New York

NEW YORK, March 24.—This is how critics rated new plays in New York:

"Grin and Bare It." Broadway's first all-nude show, and a one-act with clothes. "Postcards" opened at the Belasco Theater and nobody liked either of them. "Grin and Bare It." The New York Times said, "has the bareheaded effort to be so atrocious that it is almost appealing." The Daily News said "a little stinker," the New York Post tagged it "the bore of the season." The Associated Press panned it. The three TV networks didn't like it either.

"The House of Leather." A rock musical set in a New Orleans brothel, arrived at the Off-Broadway Ellen Stewart Theater. The New York Post and AP didn't like it. The TV did.

"The Chances" and "Dr. Fish" by Murray Schisgal, closed March 21 after 15 performances.

"Day of Absence" and "Brotherhood," two plays written by Douglas Turner Ward and acted by the Negro Ensemble Company, opened at St. Mark's Playhouse, off-Broadway. The Post, AP and NBC-TV liked "Day of Absence," and not "Brotherhood." The Times liked both.

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## William Shakespeare

... Stratford-upon-Avon.

Following is a list of some festivals that begin early in the season in order of starting dates and with addresses where more information can be sought. Similar listings for later festivals will appear later.

Stratford-upon-Avon (April-December): The Royal Shakespeare Company's season includes eight productions, seven of plays by the Bard. "Measure for Measure," directed by John Barton; "Richard III," staged by Terry Hands; and Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus," by Gareth Morgan, will be the first presentations. (Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, England.)

World Theatre Season, London (April 13, for eight weeks): The Cinerama Club of Prague opens with Macchirelli's "Man-

## Eugene Ormandy

... on the circuit.

Halifax and Caserta. Régine Crespin and George Shirley are in a new production of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Taurelle." (Caserta Gulbenkian Foundation, Ave. de Bernes, Lieben.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): All the resources of a music and theater loving city, along with visitors from East and West. Operatic novelties include Jiri Fajner's "La Malade Imaginaire" and Václav Novák's "Signorina Giovanna." (Prague Spring, Dum Umlou, Alsevo Nabrel 12, Prague 1.)

Bergen (May 13-27): The city's 900th birthday is being celebrated with the usual eclectic lineup of musical and theatrical events. Unique are the 14 Grieg song and chamber music concerts in the composer's home at Troldhaugen, P.O. Box 183, Bergen, Norway.

Chichester (May 13-Sept. 12): Country home of Britain's National Theatre. Opens with Christopher Fry's version of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," followed by Robert Bolt's "Vivat! Vivat! Reginald," Shaw's "Arms and the Man" and Jonson's "The Alchemist." (Chichester Festival Theatre, Osklands Park, Chichester, Sussex.)

Schwetzingen (May 14-June): For lovers of musical rarities and rococo surroundings (not to mention some of the world's most luscious asparagus in high season) at the country estate of the erstwhile prince-electors of the Palatinate. The operatic

## Edvard Grieg

... Bergen.

dragola" and Gogol's "The Government Inspector," followed by visits by the Schiller Theater of Berlin, the Comédie-Française, the Teatro Stabile of Catania and the Moscow Art Theater. (World Theatre Season, Aldwych Theatre, London.)

Festival of Flanders (April 13-Sept. 19): A marathon of music and theater that begins in Antwerp and moves on to several other cities, often using medieval halls. Visitors include the National Opera of Sofia, the Czech Philharmonic, Orchestre de Paris, Glyndebourne Festival Opera and English Chamber Soloists and Juilliard Quartet. (1970-71, 33 Flageyplein 12, Brussels.)

Lausanne (April 26-June 20): Opera by the Prague National Theatre, dance by the Zurich Ballet, the Grand Théâtre of Geneva in a Balanchine program, and Antonio Gades, concert by the French National, Czechoslovak Radio and Suisse Romande orchestras. (Théâtre Municipal, Lausanne.)

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Pittsford (May 1-Sept. 26): The 20th season for Scotland's theater in the hills. Mainly for plays, but including occasional concerts and art exhibits. (Festival Theatre, Pittsford.)

Camden Festival (May 1-31): Opera off the beaten track, modern dance, concerts and recitals of all kinds in one of London's boroughs. (Festival Box Office, Midway Court, Judd Street, London WC1.)

Wiesbaden (May 1-31): Opera, ballet, concerts and drama. (Hessisches Staatstheater, 6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

Bonn International Beethoven Festival (May 2-6): A Beethoven bicentennial year special in this composer's native city. There will be others in September and December. Eight concerts of pianists Wilhelm Kempff, Claudio Arrau, Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli and Emil Gilels; chamber music by Kempff with Pierre Fournier, by Wolfgang Schneiderhan - Walter

## Edvard Grieg

... Bergen.

dragola" and Gogol's "The Government Inspector," followed by visits by the Schiller Theater of Berlin, the Comédie-Française, the Teatro Stabile of Catania and the Moscow Art Theater. (World Theatre Season, Aldwych Theatre, London.)

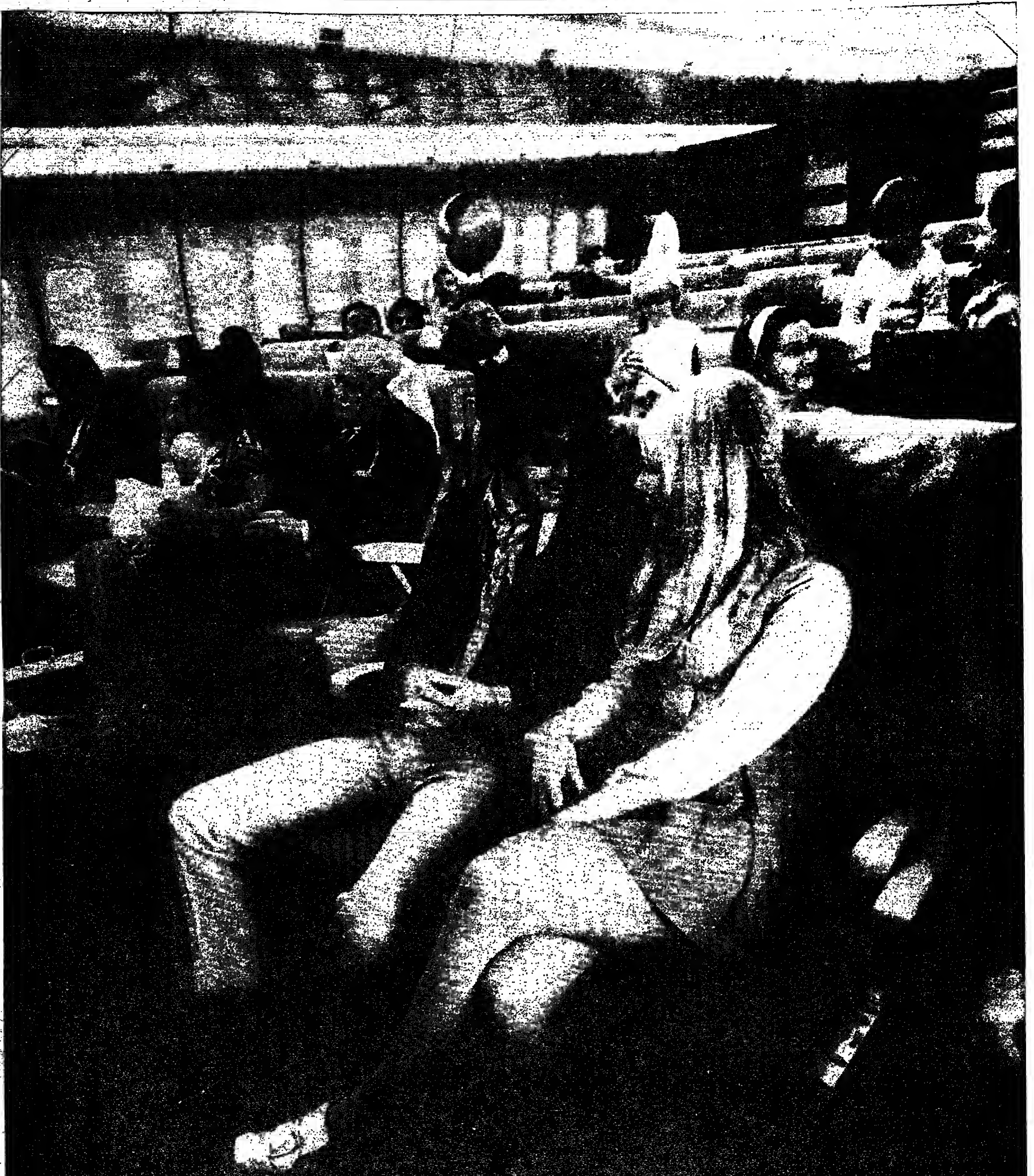
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## "Why don't we go for a nice long walk?"

"You mean to Economy Class? You know very well we can't go in there, Ralph."

"Honey, we're in Economy Class. And there are two other big Economy rooms just like this one."

"You mean that one with the red seats instead of gold? The one up there by our kitchen?"

"That's not our kitchen. That's *their* kitchen. Our kitchen's back there. And there's another whole kitchen somewhere around."

"Well it all seems like First Class, Ralph. Wonder where First Class really is?"

"Blocks away, I'm sure. Come on. Let's have a walk."

"First, just let me run to the powder room. Now, let me see... which aisle do you think...?"

"Either aisle: They've got twelve powder rooms all over the place. Hurry up. And please honey, don't get lost."

And so it goes. On Pan Am's® 747. The plane with all the room in the world.

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## Balancing Act

The United States is clearly unable to put out the fires in the Middle East. But President Nixon's resolve, expressed by Secretary of State Rogers, not to send more Phantoms to Israel at this time at least avoids putting more fuel on the smoldering conflagration.

Israel will dispute this. That country's contention is that the all-out support given by the Soviet Union to the Arab states, when matched against the American attempt to seek diplomatic compromises, and to measure out its military aid with an eye-dropper, places Israel at a marked disadvantage.

Nor will the Arabs accept the American thesis. They argue that American economic aid to Israel, which will be increased, strengthens the aggressor. But the Arabs are badly in need of an enemy much stronger than Israel, if only to justify their own failures of force.

In other words, the President's decision

will not mollify Israel, the Arabs, nor so far as public statements go, the Soviet Union. It demands a very careful weighing of military balances in the Middle East, lest Israel be fatally struck by some large increase in Arab strength and purpose. Nevertheless, it is a reasonable policy, and does remove any justification for the Soviet Union to supply such an access of strength, and may lay the groundwork for some eventual diplomatic moves.

The application of rationality to a situation in which tempers are so high is not always successful. But a dash of cold common sense is useful, and should evoke positive response from Moscow, which cannot be altogether happy at the prospect of an all-out arms race in an area which has proved very wasteful of Soviet weaponry. At any rate, the balancing act is worth trying; it brings no immediate jeopardy to Israel and does not commit Washington irrevocably to any single course of action.

## Continuing Emergency

President Nixon had no other recourse but to recognize, officially, the existence of the national emergency precipitated by the postal strike; he had no resource with which to meet the crisis other than the armed forces. But even if inevitable and hopelessly successful, this course confirms that the emergency will not be an affair of a moment but, given the temper of the times, a continuing peril.

The introduction of the Army into peacetime labor disputes—so many years after President Cleveland sent troops to escort trains and guard railroad yards in the Pullman strike, so long after the presence of the National Guard was virtually taken for granted in every major strike—is in itself traumatic. It is resented and feared by many labor leaders; it is yearned for by many who are impatient with labor. These moods will haunt many a negotiation in the future, despite the caution and moderation with which the troops were introduced into the current situation.

Then, too, the fact of a strike against the government, and the widespread public and official recognition of the genuineness of

the postal workers' grievances will bring their own heritage. The railroad workers are acutely restless under federal inhibitions against their strike; the air traffic controllers, key to the vast aerial network of planes bearing freight, mail and passengers, plan another slowdown. This season of economic slowdown is critical in terms of labor relations generally, and the postal strike has heightened tensions for government workers on all levels.

That these stresses should come in the economic field at a time when other social stresses are manifest is probably not wholly a coincidence. The demonstration and the use of power outside the law are infectious. To be sure, as in the case of the events of May, 1968, when it was the French students who touched off a massive economic disturbance, the goals of the participants are quite different. Postal workers have been making that quite clear to assorted radicals who seek to make common cause with them. Nevertheless, whether the disturbers seek pie in the sky or only bread and butter here on earth, the cumulative effect constitutes an emergency which will not easily, or quickly, yield to either force or reason.

## International Opinion

### Arms and the Mideast

Washington's confession that Israel still holds great superiority over the Arabs is an open justification for the Arabs to demand more armaments, because they are obliged to liberate their occupied territories so long as the United Nations remains helpless and unable to put into effect its decisions.

Nixon's stand on the Phantoms is merely diplomatic trickery—a device to make any later United States arms deliveries appear to result from an objective U.S. assessment of the situation; to prevent crystallization of a unified Arab stand against America and to provide Israel with more than it needs while appearing to give it less than it wants.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

[Although] we regret that the United States did not respond to our requests now, it seems to us that our arguments about Israel's position in the Middle East and the significance of its position within the global interests of the United States were not entirely lost on the American leaders.

The consideration of Washington do not always match ours in all fields. But even though a gap exists between us and the Americans, our hope that this gap will soon close does not seem to be without foundation.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

One can understand the motives that led to the disappointing American decision. But even now we are sure the United States is still Israel's friend and will not be indifferent if its balance of power [in the Middle East] should change against us.

—From Davar (Tel Aviv).

### On Cambodia

How on earth can a country in this situation of Cambodia be genuinely neutral in relations to the war in Vietnam? This is now the burning question following the deposition of Prince Sihanouk. Cambodia, because of its geographical and ethnographic situation, of course cannot possibly be neutral over the war in Vietnam.

The new government in Phnom Penh has called for the removal of the Communist forces. These will not go of their own accord because if they did their war effort

in South Vietnam would collapse. If Cambodia wishes to throw them out she will have to help from South Vietnam and, presumably, America to do so.

Who will then be the neutral? This is now the problem for those in distant places who have power to influence the scene. It is the old question of "neutral on whose side?"

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Hanoi has won another prince as front man for Viet Cong and North Vietnamese operations in the second of the two neutralist Indochinese kingdoms. Sihanouk, the mercurial nationalist who sought survival for his country in neutralism, now becomes nothing more than a lackey of the Communists. And he will be nothing more than that if ever he does go down the Ho Chi Minh Trail back to Phnom Penh. For him freedom died in Peking last weekend.

—From the Hong Kong Star.

With President Nixon's arrival in the White House only the names of the doctrine and the priorities have been changed, but not the strategy of permanent American presence and interference in Asian affairs.

The Vietnam war has not only not ended, but with the participation of American military forces it is being expanded to Laos and Cambodia, threatening to include wide regions of Asia.

On the other side, rivalry between Moscow and Peking only aggravates the position of independent Asian countries.

—From Borba (Belgrade).

### Dubcek Suspension

A method of dealing with them (differences within the Czechoslovak Communist party) which involves expulsion from the party of Communists who have given a lifetime of service to the movement, in dark days and bright, will increase the anxieties of many true friends of the Czechoslovak Communist party who wish it well in the difficult tasks it faces.

The suspension of Mr. Dubcek and the expulsion of some of his former colleagues from the party is bound to arouse concern among many Communists outside Czechoslovakia.

—From the Morning Star (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1895

PARIS—The crisis in Spain has been brought to a sudden end by the advent to power of a Conservative Ministry. At a moment when it seemed that the Liberals and the military party were on the point of coming to an amicable agreement, Senor Canovas was unexpectedly summoned to the Palace, and within twenty-four hours a Conservative government was formed.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1920

WASHINGTON—President Wilson's note to the Allies regarding Turkey has been prepared and is expected to be transmitted very shortly. It is understood that the note declares for the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and states that the United States is convinced that no plan concerning the future of Constantinople which does not take into consideration Russia's interests will be successful.



## The Success of a Mission

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—If Sargent Shriver is as lucky in American politics as he has been for the past 22 months as ambassador in France he will be a man to watch in the Democratic party race. For when he leaves Paris today after a successful mission, he hopes to divide into the U.S. scene as a kind of independent, adjunct of the Kennedy machine.

Shriver is no professional diplomat and was named by Lyndon Johnson for complicated political reasons not solely related to his very obvious talent. But he was kept on by Richard Nixon for more than a year and his ability in this unfamiliar trade was in a sense confirmed Thursday as French President Pompidou told him: "When President Nixon came here last year as the guest of Gen. de Gaulle he was given a very cordial official reception. I can assure you that we are glad to see him again now he would be given a tumultuous popular welcome."

### Good Fortune

The change in atmosphere has not been brought about simply by personal diplomacy, as Shriver hastens to point out. The departing ambassador was here at a time when De Gaulle decided to quit, easing artificially inspired tensions, and when Johnson was succeeded by the pro-French Nixon. Moreover, the international kaleidoscope suddenly shifted from uglier patterns.

But Shriver has the knack to capitalize on good fortune. He says: "While problems remain, I am satisfied that there has been a marked improvement in U.S.-French relations over the past two years. We have built a foundation for improved cooperation in

agriculture, monetary, financial, economic, human and diplomatic problems."

The principal areas where fresh difficulties can be expected are, according to Shriver, economic and financial. As the economy regains strength and wipes out debts to the International Monetary Fund, building up trade balances and gold reserves, France returns to a position where it can confront the U.S. dollar which, Paris thinks, has an unfair international advantage.

Moreover, the French have not yet precisely defined how much American investment they wish or in which particular fields. Nor is it clear how far they are prepared to respect Washington's determination not to suffer unfair discrimination against American trade as the Common Market develops.

Finally, France is highly nationalistic, unwilling to return to integration inside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (although remaining allied) and determined to develop its own nuclear force with submarines and missiles, right through to 1980.

Nevertheless, Shriver discerns a difference in mood and method. On fiscal matters he believes France is now far more willing to cooperate in a search for monetary agreement eliminating inequalities and eventually redistributing shares in the new system of special drawing rights. Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing is going to America in May and will spend a weekend at Camp David with the secretary of the Treasury trying to reach common understandings.

The United States and France differ on objectives and interests in the current Middle East situation and on nuclear policy. However, Washington appears to have indicated approval for Paris's intention of strengthening its Mediterranean fleet. Likewise, long-term differences on Southeast Asia are less abrasively expressed. Even on Cambodia, France and America agree it should remain neutral although definitions of that word haven't been attempted.

### Improved Attitudes

Shriver considers the main achievements of his mission were helping to encourage negotiations leading to British admission into the European Common Market (previously blocked by France), and new understanding on economic and financial matters. The latter included French return to the IMF and cooperation on SDRs plus the establishment between French and American ministers and subministers of new and improved attitudes.

Thus, apart from Giscard d'Estaing's trip, Agriculture Minister Duhalme just visited Washington to analyze implications of an expanded Common Market. Finally, closer scientific cooperation has come about: exchanges of research and information on such things as oceanography, urbanization, housing, transportation and pollution.

Shriver has a flair for personal and public relationships; but he doesn't deceive himself by pretending that his diplomatic gifts have been primarily responsible for the change in atmosphere. This, he acknowledges, has largely been good fortune—including the arrival in power of Nixon and Pompidou who favor better Franco-American relationships and a low-profile approach. Nonetheless, one recalls Napoleon's adage: "Give me lucky generals."

Bernard Levin

From London:

... What is extraordinary is the realization that people... calmly and naturally, accept that the arts are part of the life of Britain, which Britain as a whole should get together to pay for.

LONDON—Last week's report by Britain's Arts Council, into the state of the theater in Britain today, was an astonishing document. The astonishment, however, does not lie in its proposals, though the recommendation for state subsidies to be given to the "commercial" theater was revolutionary enough; what is astonishing is the calm way in which the report, and more particularly the premise on which it is based, was accepted with unanimity and virtually without discussion, by every shade of political and artistic opinion.

We have come a long way. Once upon a time—and the time was not long ago when World War II—the idea of the state actively supporting the arts with public money was one that had only just ceased to be totally unthinkable, and was still fiercely contested. Indeed, even after the war there was a special tax on theaters, called entertainment tax; now the boot has changed feet, with a vengeance.

Today, the state, the autonomous Arts Council, hands out no less than £7.5 million (\$18 million) a year to the arts, and further very substantial sums are contributed often, it must be admitted, with extreme reluctance, by municipal authorities to various forms of artistic endeavor in their own areas.

And now the council has plunged into the deepest and hottest water of all, and caused hardly a splash. For many years now, the major national and provincial repertory theaters, the chief financial characteristics of which is that they are not run as profit-making concerns for private shareholders, have received substantial sums in state patronage. The four biggest are the two London opera houses—Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells—the National Theatre, and the Royal Shakespeare Company, which runs a London theater as well as its traditional Stratford-on-Avon one.

### Additional Grants

In addition, the council has long given regular subsidies to the Royal Court Theater in London, home of some of the most adventurous and substantial postwar theatrical enterprises (the Court, with John Gielgud's "Cock" and "A Taste of Honey," launched not only the then wholly unknown Cumberbatch, but also the whole modern British theater movement), the Marmalade, which is run with panache and enterprise by the maverick actor-manager Bernard Miles, and a group of provincial repertory theaters, many of them housed in newly built playhouses throughout the country.

These, plus the support for British symphony orchestras, the Royal Ballet, the Royal Opera House, and the Royal Shakespeare Company, have made the council subsidies on a smaller, sometimes "token" scale, scores of worthy artistic enterprises in the world of theater, music, the graphic arts and literature.

"And nobody squawks" (Well, that is not quite true; many people squawk at the gigantic share of the budget that goes to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Covent Garden, which draws subsidies now a fifth of the entire share-out, and has recently become a favorite Aunt Sally of the theatrical revolutionaries, whose pleasure it is to denounce opera as an effete bourgeois art, and whose descriptions of the plutocratic, evening-dressed audiences at Covent Garden show only that they have never set foot inside the place.)

Nobody with any serious hope of being listened to complains that the state has no business subsidizing

the people's pleasures, or insists that the people should pay for their own. When, the other day, there was a brouhaha about the activities of some people who had hitched a ride on the handwagon of the Arts Council's "New Activities Committee," the function of which is to locate a tiny wisp of the council's funds (about one-fifth of 1 percent) on experimental and unproved artistic endeavors, one or two newspapers tried to beat an indignant drum to the tune of "They're wasting your money on hippies and freaks," but the drum had a hollow sound.

Nobody squawks. And nobody has quailed at the new proposal by the Arts Council that the ordinary, "commercial" theater (where the times are hard in Britain, as in the United States, though the situation is not nearly so bad as that produced by the fearsome economics of Broadway) should also be subsidized.

### National 'Angel'

The form of the proposals (the main one is for an investment fund from which backing for commercial shows would be provided, exactly as it now is by private theatrical "angels," but in the council's plan by the improbable figure of a national revenue-funded "angel") is not in itself important. Nor, for that matter, are the proposals themselves.

It is almost to maintain the fiction that the "commercial" theater puts on work entirely different from that of the "subsidized," and never takes a chance on new writers; it was the commercial theater that put on Harold Pinter when he was unknown, for instance. And, apart from the fact that the theater-going habit diminishes because of shrinking opportunities in the commercial area it will affect the national companies, too, there is no fair basis for saying that one kind of theater-goer shall have his pleasure subsidized by the community as a whole while another shall not.

No, what is extraordinary is the realization that people, to judge from the lack of critical comment on the new proposals, calmly and naturally accept that the arts are part of the life of Britain, which Britain as a whole should get together to pay for. Nobody any longer seriously proposes the abolition of the National Health Service, and even citizens of the most right-wing views are apt to regard the comments of visiting Americans on "socialized medicine" as the ravings of madmen. (Striking witness to the effect this British attitude can have on Americans was offered by Anthony Lewis's account, in this page last week, of the American visitor who needed, and got, thousands of dollars worth of emergency medical treatment, without crossing anybody's mind to ask him for any contribution toward it. Even Mr. Lewis, a knowledgeable and urbane Anglophile, could not entirely keep the awe out of his article.)

The care of the sick should be a national endeavor, we believe, however much we may differ about how it should most efficiently be conducted. Many other services and facilities which people once thought should be left entirely to the individual are now paid for out of general taxation and provided without particular charge. So complete is the acceptance of this principle, that you could hardly hope to start an argument about it anywhere in Britain. And that, it seems, the same attitude is held to the arts. We have come a long way indeed.

## Letters

### Big Lift

Re Russell Baker's column on civility.

Civility is not dead if one knows where to look for it. As Mr. Baker to apply states, no man in the past 50 years has offered his seat on the 7th Ave. Local, and the basic truth of the example is not the male riders, it is the subway. Or to be more precise, underground transportation.

Come on upstairs, to sea level, and take a bus. The expressions are just as dreary, but I have actually seen men say they were sorry to squish my feet in a dash for a seat and even give up at the last minute when a fast elbow jab would have brought victory.

The further on you go above sea level, the better things become. Just head for an elevator, not in a department store where there are only delivery boys and salesmen so outnumbered by the women even hand-kissing would go unnoticed, but to a Wall Street or Madison Ave. building, the taller the better. If a girl is one of the first arrived, the man will stand back in deference. If she's the last, they'll pull in their tunics to make room for her, then all the hats come off.

Someone says, "What floor, Miss?" The man said this and she's yawning! A girl should count her blessings, what more does she want? Get a lift for the whole day?

SUZANNE POMMELLETT, Meudon, France.

### Opening Mail

Accustomed as I am to the erosion of our individual freedoms, both in Europe and the United States, I merely glanced over your article (18T March 18) concerning the new law allowing the government to open any and all letters from abroad. However, upon further consideration, I decided that the time has arrived to stop and fight. We have been deluged recently with some very questionable laws, finding their origins in the dark cells of the Agnew-Nixon-Mittellbach axis. Laws such as writtap bills and the no-knock warrant, as well as attempts to pack the Supreme Court (stay where you are William O.). It is frightening to imagine some petty bureaucrat, fully immersed in Old Glory and identifying with the great silent majority, greedily ripping open our personal communications.

... We can look forward to further repression, until we find ourselves evolved into a mass of people swallowing all the government feeds us. Ideas will only be

able to exist among a small group of "outlaws," to be hunted down and destroyed.

The solution to all of this: probably none. However, by acting now perhaps we can slow down the process and live our lives, at least partly, as we choose.

RICHARD BRANDES, Amsterdam.

Here is a copy of a letter sent to Postmaster General Blount, Commissioner of Customs Myles J. Ambrose and Rep. Abner Mikva of Illinois. We believe the letter represents a point of view common to many Americans living in Europe:

The International Herald Tribune reported on March 18 that the Post Office Department now authorizes the opening of first class mail coming from outside the United States. The authorization is said to be the result of an informal agreement between two branches of the Executive Department and not an act of Congress. As teachers in an American school in Rome are concerned that such a ruling would be a serious threat to the rights of privacy and free communication of Americans who live abroad or receive mail from abroad.

We feel that the right to private communication through the mails is too well established to be limited by inter-departmental agreements of any kind, for any purpose. We therefore ask that you take steps immediately to set this new rule aside.

JAY MULHERRY and 45 others, Overseas School of Rome, Rome.

### Women's Liberation

The item of March 18, pertaining to the 46 who charge "Anti-Woman Discrimination," constrains me to urge that we repeal the 19th Amendment forthwith, put them back in skirts again and act upon the advice of the late Wilhelm II who proclaimed that the province of this "monstrous regiment" is Kirch, Kfider and Küche.

The escape of the female sex from its proper milieu in the present century ranks high in this list of catastrophes suffered by Western civilization along with the fall of Constantinople, the "Reformation," the French Revolution, the invention of the automobile and the emergence of Freud.

During my childhood the suffragettes were getting precedents for so many of the diodes we are suffering today, throwing themselves under horses at Ascot, chaining themselves to lampposts and generally making spectacles of themselves. They avowed that, given the vote, they'd produce the New

Jerusalem. You need only look about you to see how efficaciously they have fulfilled this avowal.

To a considerable extent the unruly we must bear with today largely stems from the refusal of these latter-day Boudiccas to stay home and transmit some of the decencies of civilization to their offspring. No—these Boudiccas must barge into the business world and evolve that completely new generic "the career woman," of which there is no genre more repulsive to one of any sensibility. Houswork has been proclaimed "drudgery" by these dismal contributors to household pages and women's magazines who have produced a new all-time low in an already low field.

The New England horn-boys of the 17th century were indeed right in their admonition: "Woman, Woman, thou wert made for peace to Adam to invade." Pull on their pants and revive the hobble-skirt!

THOMAS DEVINE, Lisbon.

### East Africa's Asians

The editorial "Roxodus in Black Africa" of March 19 describes correctly the plight of East Africa's Asian population today thanks to the fact that the Asians themselves are largely responsible for the situation.

For several generations now Asians in East Africa have been a small minority enjoying almost exclusive control of commerce and the economy. They have protected their privileged position by refusing to open skilled or managerial positions to Africans and by obstructing government and other programs to encourage meaningful African participation in the economy. Capital and technical know-how are withheld from even obviously viable African enterprises.

The Asians have been offered citizenship in the East African countries (even in Uganda for the two years following independence) any Asian who wanted citizenship could have had it for the asking) but almost all have refused despite few slots left with India or Pakistan (or England). The Asians are openly contemptuous of Africans and usually make it clear that they do not want to be a part of East Africa if that means acceptance of an African majority with a voice in decisions and a share of the wealth in proportion to its size.

The East African governments' first duty is to their citizens and, frankly, I think they have been fairly patient with a group of often selfish, uncooperative and arrogant aliens.

LEE VISSCHER, Bordeaux-Cauderan (France).

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Belize (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Senegal (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Bermuda (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Spain (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Bhutan (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Sweden (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Bolivia (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Switzerland (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Bosnia (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Taiwan (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Brazil (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Tanzania (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Burkina Faso (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Turkey (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Burundi (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	U.S.A. (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Cambodia (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00
Cameroon (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Canada (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Cape Verde (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
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France (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Germany (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Ghana (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Greece (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Haiti (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Honduras (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Iceland (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
India (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Indonesia (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Israel (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Italy (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Jamaica (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Japan (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Korea (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Laos (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Lebanon (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Liechtenstein (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Lithuania (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				
Luxembourg (air).....	75.00	140.00	250.00				

New subscribers are entitled to an introductory discount of 25% on the above prices for periods not longer than 6 months.



**Prime Rate Debate in U.S. Grows**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—A fundamental change is under way in the U.S. money market which seems practically certain to force a reduction in the prime rate within the next few weeks.

This is the view of senior officials at a number of major New York banks that often in the past have initiated changes in this basic lending rate to business.

It is not a unanimous view. A number of equally prestigious bankers have their heads dug in hard against any change in their minimum charge on business loans, which has been around 8.5 percent since early June. But the prevailing view in the financial community is that market psychology is changing so rapidly that once one major bank takes the initiative to lower the rate, the others will fall into line quickly.

The initial reduction, bankers believe, will be at least 1 percent, but they do not rule out the possibility of further cuts later in the year.

**Timing Up in the Air**  
The likely timing of the change is still a matter for debate. Some bankers are looking for an early move, assuming that loan demand will be strong by the April 15 tax date as was expected.

[Bank of America president A.W. Clausen told a press conference today that he expected to see the prime rate cut to 8 percent by major banks within 60 to 90 days, Reuters reports.]

LA further out, to 7.5 percent, could be seen by the end of the year, he said.

However, a number of senior lending officials believe strongly that the present economics of the money market—essentially the relationship between what banks have to pay for money and what they can sell it for—do not justify a prime rate reduction. They are frankly apprehensive that one of their competitors will lead off a rate reduction prematurely.

A number of fundamental forces appear to be behind the money-market change:

• Overall economic activity is continuing to grow and there is a widespread expectation that with this softening will come a marked reduction in the demands for funds.

• The Federal Reserve System is gradually relaxing its policy of credit restraint, so that

the availability of funds should improve in the months ahead.

• Short-term interest rates have been dropping dramatically. For example, three-month Treasury bills, which are generally regarded as a bellwether in the money market, were auctioned yesterday to yield 6.25 percent, down from 6.5 percent the week before, and a peak of about 8.1 percent at the end of last year.

• Interest rates on Federal Funds (overnight loans between banks) and on commercial paper (unsecured corporate notes sold, in this case, by bank holding companies) have dropped well below 8.5 percent in the last few days, after being at or above the prime rate for most of the time since the beginning of the year.

Quite apart from the basic economics of the case, there are political factors to be considered. The angry congressional reaction to the last increase in the prime rate, in the view of many influential bankers, was largely responsible for the sharply restrictive one-bank holding company bill that was passed by the House of Representatives last year.

These bankers are very anxious to remove the political liability of the high rate as soon as possible. Others in the banking community, however, remain doubtful of the value of the "brownie points" that might be earned by an early rate reduction.

The case for a lower prime rate is not entirely clear cut, despite the change in the money market, and the occasional prodding from officials in Washington that they would like to see some action in the money market soon.

**Some High-Cost Funds**

At most major banks, the cost of at least some of their money is still higher than prime rate. The New York City banks alone have more than \$8.8 billion borrowed in the Euro-dollar market, where three-month deposits last week cost an average of 7.75 percent. And for \$1.55 billion of this total, the New York banks had to put up a 10 percent reserve, which brings the effective cost to 8.5 percent.

As one astute banking observer commented, the likely outcome of these conflicting forces could well be a "cosmetic" cut in the prime rate. The interest charge would be lower, to be sure, but money would be very tight.

**Péchiney to Double Capital****Saint-Gobain and Péchiney Report Profit Gains for '69**

PARIS, March 24.—The Saint-Gobain group reported today a 19 percent jump in net profits for 1969 to 108.51 million francs (\$19.37 million) at the post-devaluation exchange rate, compared with the 90.96 million francs earned in 1968. The group also reported a rise in revenue of 30 percent when 1969 results are compiled on the basis of the devalued franc, or 30 percent when totaled up on the basis of the pre-August exchange rates.

On the post-devaluation basis, revenue totaled 5.44 billion francs, (\$980 million), up from 4.18 billion francs the year before. In the "constant" franc of 1968, last year's revenue amounted to 5.02 billion francs.

Included in the results are those of firms in which St. Gobain has a 51 percent or larger interest. Not in this category, however, are Péchiney-St. Gobain or Shell Berre, among others.

**St. Gobain**

St. Gobain reported today that its 1969 net profits rose 24 percent to 34.7 percent gain in revenues. Net earnings came to 110.9 million francs last year (\$19.98 million) at post-devaluation exchange rates from the 89.5 million francs earned in 1968. Revenue jumped to 1.82 billion francs (\$327.93 million).

**Sherwin-Williams**

Six Months to Feb. 28 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 280.0 213.7  
Profit (millions)... 2.85 4.97  
Per Share ..... 0.43 0.84

\* The firm lost 5 cents a share in the second fiscal quarter, after earning 5 cents a share in the year-ago period. Weather problems and the economic slowdown were cited in the profit slippage.

**Indian Head**

Quarter to Feb. 28 1970 1969  
Revenue (millions)... 98.1 98.7  
Profit (millions)... 2.2 24.7  
Per Share ..... 0.44 0.51

**Japanese Textile Industry Leaders Refuse Voluntary Export Controls**

TOKYO, March 24 (NYT)—After heated argument behind closed doors, leaders of Japan's textile industry today rejected the idea of comprehensive but temporary voluntary restraints on exports of woolen and synthetic textile and apparel products to the United States.

On the same day, Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi and International Trade Minister Kiichi Miyazawa both suggested in the Diet that Japan might have to accept comprehensive restraints in the textile field in order to avoid far-reaching damage to Japanese-American relations.

They said an acceptable compromise might be arrived at along the lines of an 11-point proposal brought to Japan last week by Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo Inc., and a close confidant of President Nixon.

The proposal suggests comprehensive voluntary restraints to an export level just above that of 1968 by the Japanese textile industry for up to 12 months while a presidential commission determined what specific items seriously injured U.S. producers.

Toyoharu Tsunaguchi, chairman of the Textile Industry Federation, said the industry totally rejected the idea of voluntary controls.

Other factor is the company's association with Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which has huge problems of its own.

Over the last six months, Rolls shares have dropped to \$213 from \$450 on news of reduced profits and dividends.

**Incidental Auto Market**  
Best known perhaps for its expensive and prestigious automobiles, Rolls is only incidentally in the auto business, producing about 2,000 a year. About 80 percent of its \$773 million sales in 1968 came from its aeronautics divisions.

In 1968, it scored a sales coup by winning a contract, thought to be worth possibly billions of dollars, to supply its RB-311-32 jet engines for Lockheed's proposed Airbus, the TriStar.

The British government has given Rolls \$113 million of the originally estimated \$188 million development cost, and Rolls, beset by rising costs and other cash demands, is facing a potential cash squeeze until payments from Lockheed build up in late 1971.

Rolls has run into problems financing the development of its advanced airplane engines. An-

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**Wall Street Prices Climb Sharply**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—Renewed hopes for easier money rates sent prices briskly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today in their best gains for the month of March.

The rally—"coming out of the blue," as one Wall Street broker put it—took many market observers by surprise.

Fueling this rally was the drop in short-term interest rates, reflecting in turn the economic slowdown, and the expectation of a cut in the prime lending rate.

**Rally Leaders**  
Leading the rally were such major groups as motors, glamours, commercial banks, drugs, aerospace, conglomerate and savings-and-loan issues.

Ford, General Motors and American Motors—with the latter two stocks on the active list—scored new 1970 highs, benefiting from industry predictions that the low point has been passed in automobile sales.

Ford rose 1 5/8 to 46 3/8. GM sped ahead 1 3/8 to 73. American Motors advanced 1 1/2 to 10 1/2. Chrysler, meanwhile, added 1 1/8 to 27 1/4.

**Dow Sears**  
Closing at its best level of the day, the Dow Jones industrial average jumped 10.16 to 773.76. This was its biggest advance since a gain of 13.14 on Feb. 27.

Underlining the broad strength of today's market, only two of the Dow's 30 industrial components finished with losses. They were International Nickel, off 1 1/8 to 44 7/8, and Woolworth, also down by 1/8, to 33 1/4.

Eastman Kodak rose 2 1/8 to 78 7/8. Westinghouse Electric climbed 1 1/2 to 65 1/4 and Procter & Gamble added one point to 107 1/4, among the better blue-chip gainers.

Some glamour issues got a lift from short-covering. IBM rose 6 to \$28, and elsewhere in the computer field, Burroughs was ahead 5 7/8 to 142 5/8 and Telex ran up 5 1/2 to 126.

Memorex, however, proved an exception as it slumped 5 1/4 to 112 3/4. A \$75 million issue of Memorex convertible debentures will be offered later this week.

The Big Board ended with 827 stocks up and only 449 stocks down.

**U.S. Agencies to Hike Private Market Use**

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP)—Treasury Under Secretary Charles E. Walker said in a speech here yesterday that various federal agencies and federally-guaranteed borrowers will seek to raise \$20 billion in loans from the private market in fiscal 1971, \$5 billion more than they did this year.

Most of this swelling demand for money is to assist housing, he told the tenth annual American University Conference on business-government relations.

To stay competitive with Pratt & Whitney and General Electric in the United States, Rolls has begun developing an advanced version of the engine, the RB-311-50, to power a longer-range version of the TriStar.

Rolls has gone back to the government for additional financial aid for this project and is awaiting a decision. Market analysts estimate that, along with continuing and rising development costs on the first engine, the total development costs of the two engines could range up to \$480 million.

Even if the government is generous, it is expected by market analysts that Rolls will have to come up with about \$200 million of its own money.

The sales outlook is not particularly encouraging, since TriStar orders have stagnated at only 180, when sales of perhaps 250 or more aircraft (each using three \$2.5 million engines) would be needed to finance development costs. Rising costs have also eroded Rolls' profits expectation on its initial sales.

**Early Prime Rate Cut Is Expected**

This represented a striking improvement over the market's recent erratic course.

The market staged its rally despite problems of money and security deliveries stemming from the postal strike. However, investors

were cheered apparently by reports that postal workers would soon return to their jobs in most parts of the United States.

Volume on the exchange rose to 8.84 million shares from yesterday's 7.38 million shares, the slowest session of this year.

Stock-market technicians found a favorable sign in the ability of stock prices to hold relatively stable while volume tumbled over the last few days.

**N.Y. Banker Proposes Hike In Investor Protection Fund**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, March 24 (WP)—Citing "a growing crisis of confidence" as a result of the closing of several brokerage firms, a leading Wall Street investment banker has called for establishment of a \$100 million fund to protect public investors.

John L. Loeb, managing partner of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., said the recent announcement that McDonnell & Co. is being liquidated, in the wake of other failures last year, has prompted some investors to withdraw their securities from brokerage firms.

Mr. Loeb, who was instrumental in setting up the New York Stock Exchange's current \$25 million special trust fund after the bankruptcy of Ira Haupt & Co. in 1963, said his idea has been discussed with members of the Securities and Exchange Commission, NYSE officials and the Treasury Department. He said they have all shown "real interest."

**How to Expand**  
The present fund, Mr. Loeb said, could be expanded to \$100 million by charging brokers \$1 for each transaction they handle. On small trades, he said, the money could come from the proposed interim commission increase approved last week by the NYSE board of governors.

On trades of more than 1,000 shares \$1 per transaction could be paid from current rates, he said.

Mr. Loeb said he realizes that large retail firms need the increased revenue from the commission boost and may object to paying part of it to the trust fund.

Noting that two members of Congress last week proposed establishing a government agency to protect investors, on the style of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Mr. Loeb said: "If we don't [expand the trust fund] we'll get more expensive. Legislation prepared under pressure is usually not very good legislation."

Asked about the proposal, Big Board president Robert W. Haack said that while the exchange "is not unmindful of the problem," he thinks there are other possible solutions. "We're working on other ideas, but I'm not at liberty to talk about them," Mr. Haack said.

Leon Kendall, president of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, which includes virtually all NYSE member firms, said that a "spontaneous" reaction from some members showed they "agree with the concept" of a larger trust fund, but he questioned the details of the plan.

Mr. Kendall said that charging \$1 a trade "is probably somewhat high." He noted that the exchange's commission rate study indicated about 40 million trades a year on the NYSE.

"The creation is the deterrent," Mr. Kendall said, suggesting that the government put up the initial \$100 million immediately and that the brokers pay the money back over a period of time.

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**French, U.S. Groups Launch Mutual Fund**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 24.—A new international mutual fund complex, now operations will begin in June, was launched here today.

The founding partners are Société Générale, France's third largest bank; Union des Assurances de Paris, the nation's largest insurance company; and Wellington Management Co. of the United States, which manages an estimated \$1.5 billion through its ten U.S. mutual funds and investment consulting services.

**Part of Trend**  
The three will be equal partners in Inter Europe Management, set in Luxembourg, which is to publish and coordinate separate mutual sales companies.

Today's announcement continues a trend of the European financial "establishment" into building networks of salesmen to seek out potential investors.

The concept of a direct sales force—as opposed to the more traditional method of waiting for an investor to come seeking advice—was launched in Europe by Bernard Cornfield's Investors Overseas Services, whose success is being copied.

IOS, for example, has sales links with Banque Rothschild; the Banque de Paris has set up a sales network with the help of a former IOS employee, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas has linked with Investors Diversified Services, which has one of the largest U.S. sales forces.

**Inter Europe Plan**  
Since the French banks were set up operating funds before they set up individual sales networks, it would appear that the cost of setting up a U.S.-style direct sales force is justified by the volume of business they generate.

The first of the Inter Europe sales firms will be Inter Europe Diffusion, based in France. The Luxembourg-based management company will own 40 percent of the sales company, with the two French partners sharing the remaining 60 percent.

John C. Bogle, president of Wellington, said today that he expects sales companies to be set up in other European countries but that plans for these had not progressed to the point where he could talk about them.

He said that as the group expanded, financial institutions in other countries would become equal partners with the present three in Inter Europe Management.

Mr. Bogle said the French company planned to launch three funds, the first of which he expects will be marketed by mid-year.

**Gramco Gains**  
LONDON, March 24 (UPI)—In the three weeks since Gramco International opened its Spanish securities fund, the firm's 1,300 salesmen have built up assets worth \$30 million and sales of the mutual fund continue at about \$1 million a day, Gramco announced today.

Gramco, an offshore fund previously specializing in U.S. and international real estate, selected Spain to make its first move into the mutual fund field. The organization launched an Italian mutual fund last week.

**Financially Ailing Conglomerate to Transfer Assets**  
NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT)—Commonwealth United Corp., a financially-troubled conglomerate, announced yesterday that it had completed an agreement with Ekerter International Corp. to transfer substantially all of Commonwealth's real estate division's assets to a new joint venture.

The proceeds from the new venture, called Ekerter Equities Inc., will be shared equally by Commonwealth and Ekerter International.

As part of the agreement, Commonwealth has paid to Ekerter International \$5,042,696, representing payment in full of outstanding indebtedness, and has regained the securities that had been pledged as collateral for the debt.

**A Fine Opportunity In Europe**  
We are seeking an experienced institutional salesman for location in either our Paris, France or Lugano, Switzerland offices. He should be well versed in all phases of institutional sales and have a background and contacts with European institutions. For a confidential interview please call or write M. Gerard Bavery, Assistant Vice President at our Paris office.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading







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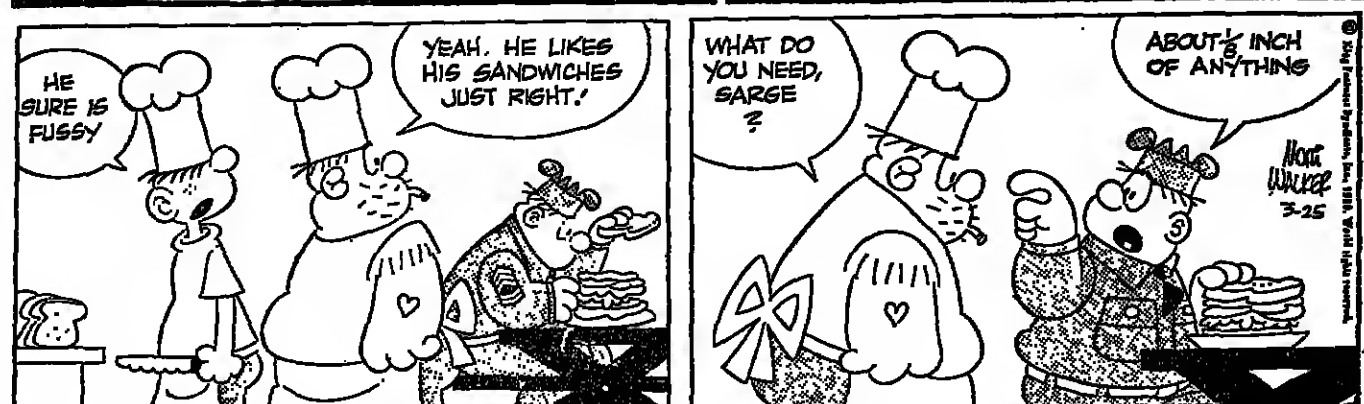
BLONDIE



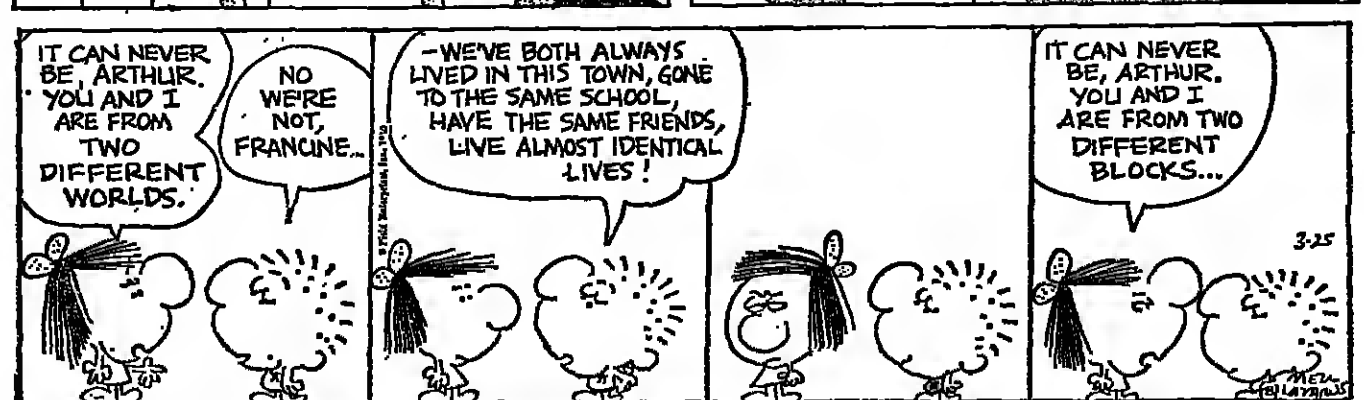
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BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the closest final matches in the 40-year history of the Vanderbilt knockout team championship resulted in victory for Edgar Kaplan of New York's team of international stars, in Portland, Ore., on Sunday.

The diagramed deal, from the first quarter of the match, between the Dallas Aces and the Kaplan team, indicated the importance of entering the bidding in favorable vulnerability circumstances when the opponents seemed to be on their way to slam.

At one table, Kaplan team members Sidney Lazard and George Rapee, playing against Jim Jacoby and Robert Wolff of the Aces, reached the normal contract of six hearts without interference and made 12 tricks. The grand slam depends on collecting the heart queen, and is a borderline proposition on a percentage basis.

At the other table, and as shown in the diagram, Eric Murray, South for the Kaplan team, interjected a three-grade bid after the positive response of three clubs to two clubs, which paved the way for an eventual sacrifice.

North, Sam Kehela, crowded the auction for his opponents by jumping to five spades, and East-West never managed to find their heart fit. Kehela eventually had to decide whether to allow his opponents to play the grand slam in clubs, and chose the sacrifice as the safest course.

Seven spades doubled was down seven, the declarer losing one heart trick and two tricks

NORTH		EAST	
♠	Q862	♠	5
♥	8	♥	1042
♦	J10854	♦	96
♣	J76	♣	AK9542

WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠	AK953	♠	J109743
♥	AK73	♥	Q76
♦	Q8	♦	Q2
		♣	103

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
2 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	3 ♠
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	Pass
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	6 ♠
Pass	Pass	7 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart king.

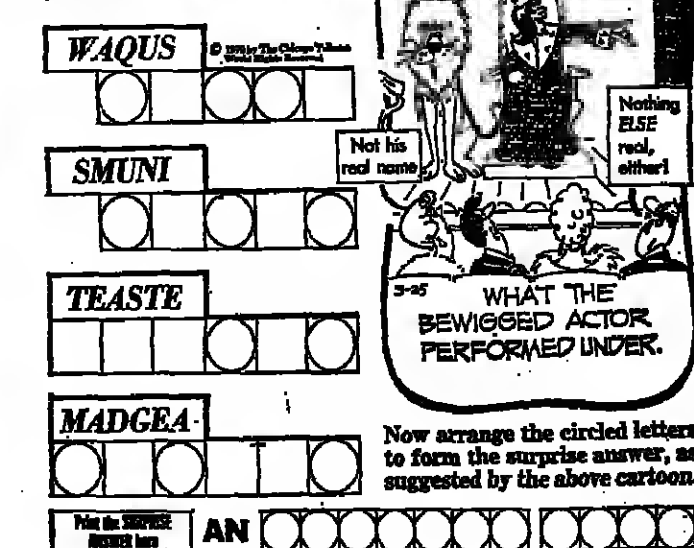
SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE	
CRASH	POME CREM
LALU	OVIAL LERIA
ARIE	TOSSALAD
PETER	FAIK NOISE
ILAGO	COSTER
MISQUE	SOL
POLLUX	COLLATOR
AREET	ZEN YEARN
MESAMES	AGREEO
STRALIE	ASPOITS
PHILO	SPATTERED
HENINGWAY	EXUDE
EDEN	FACE RIDGE
RARE	OVER STEER

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: VALOR FUDGE CARBON MEMOIR  
Answer: When it's not, get under it!—COVER

BOOKS

THE CITY

By John V. Lindsay. Norton. 240 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS if he hadn't too much to do already, the mayor of New York City has written another book (his first was "Journey Into Politics"). Well, actually he seems to have cooperated in the writing of one with his assistant, Jeff Greenfield, his press secretary, Thomas Morgan, and a small, hard-working staff. As one might imagine, and as the mayor makes all too clear in one chapter of "The City," he hasn't even time to read books, let alone write them. No matter. "The City" is very much Lindsay's book. It's tailored and articulated, without ever con-founding one with originality of style. It has the mayor's sparkling sense of humor, without ever collapsing into spontaneity. Remarkably, it lifts one out of despair's depths and makes one believe—at least until the next bomb goes off—that there's hope for the City, that New York is a rational situation amenable to reasoned solutions.

It proceeds from the particular details of last year's mayoralty campaign to a general view of the city—not only New York—as the environment of the future. It says that "turning down" the late Robert Kennedy's Senate seat "wasn't easy, but accepting a federal appointment—even a Senate seat—crushed me as an abandonment of the city." It suggests that city life can be tolerable, will be manageable, must be habitable, only when the United States finally sleeps off the hangover of the 19th-Century vision of the city "as a source of crime, corruption, filth, disease, vice, licentiousness, subversion, and high prices."

It admits mistakes—the location of an experimental neighborhood-run public school district "solely in black and Puerto Rican neighborhoods"; an "unintended implication" in a post-primary-election news conference that New Yorkers who had voted for Proaccino and Marchi "were somehow racists and bigots." It is a defense—against the accusation that Lindsay has coded blacks at the expense of whites; against the suggestion that he has robbed the poor to pay the rich. It boasts of air-conditioned subways and the "fourth police precinct." It denies categorically that the Met's world championship was the only thing that won him the election.

It offers an inside view of what it's like to wake up as New York's mayor and spend the day juggling too many problems until too late at night—at the expense of family life and sanity. It takes stands on Vietnam and law and order that would get Lindsay drummed out of the silent majority, had he ever been there. Without treading on any political toes, it explains what the mayor's office was like when Lindsay entered it and describes the revolution, both visible and invisible, he has worked since he has held it. It views crime and welfare as two of the major problems now facing the city, and offers perceptive analyses and pragmatic solutions. It advocates a radical

revision of the relationship between the city and the state, and between the city and federal government—if not quite to the extreme of New York's outright secession from the state, then certainly to a large degree of home rule.

It is the work of a pragmatist, a veritable technocrat, who understands complex historical processes and believes in complex (and therefore unseasonal) solutions. It is the work of a liberal with his cuffs off and his sleeves rolled up, who would find himself in the Democratic party (the left wing of it) almost anywhere else but in the boobytrapped political fields of New York.

Perhaps its most interesting aspect of all—and it is a truly interesting book to read—is the timing of its publication. One supposes that it could have been published last year in conjunction with the election campaign. That would have been smart politics. But coming out now, it appears to be above the battle with its eyes fixed on the furthest horizons. That is the smartest politics of all.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Enzyme Therapy May Save Babies With Lung Malady

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 24 (AP)—A cancer researcher has reported what she says may be an effective new treatment for hyaline membrane disease, the premature infant's affliction that took the life of President John F. Kennedy's second son.

Dr. Clara M. Ambrose said 100 infants had been treated with an enzyme preparation that resulted in a tripling of the survival rate of the smallest of the "premies."

Hyaline membrane disease is a respiratory ailment that is the major cause of death in premature infants in the United States. And, Dr. Ambrose said, it is "an important contributor to the unfortunate fact that in terms of (infant) survival rate, we are only 15th among the nations."

President Kennedy's son Patrick died of the disease in 1963.

Dr. Ambrose, principal research scientist at Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, N.Y., described the new treatment yesterday at a science writers' seminar being held by the American Cancer Society.

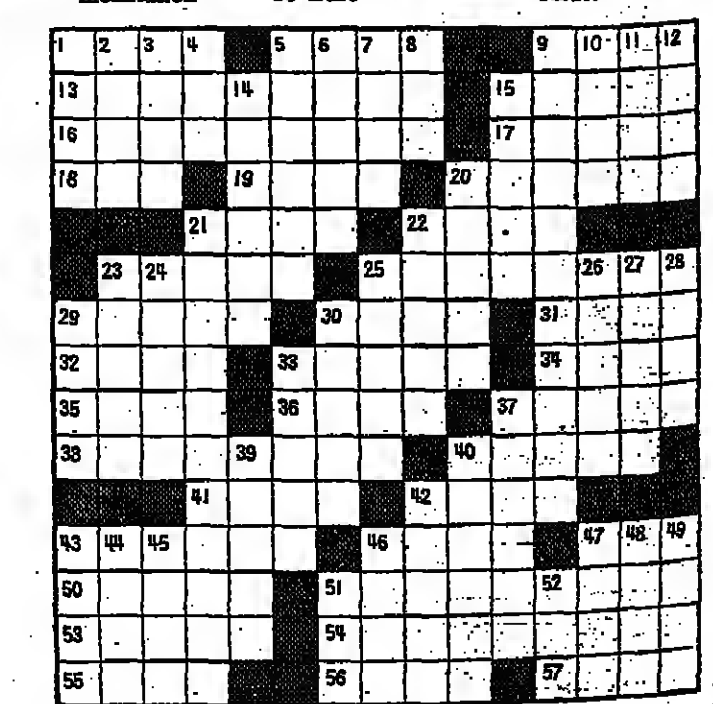
The hyaline membranes coat the inner surface of the lungs and appear to consist primarily of fibrin, a fibrous protein material, Dr. Ambrose said.

Premature infants, with their undeveloped systems, are unable to dissolve fibrin deposits in their lungs, Dr. Ambrose said, with the result that breathing is impaired.

The enzyme preparation used to treat the premature infants was made from human blood plasma and was an outgrowth of basic cancer research on leukemia.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS		42	Striplings	20	Parisian's door	
1	English literary	43	Joe Nemath fans	21	Sentry's demand	
	historian	44	Dull	22	Cavalry weapon	
5	Immorality	45	Roman seven	23	Common bonito	
9	Comb in a way	50	Sidestep	24	Miner's stakeout	
13	Everything	51	Haphazard	25	Italian river	
15	Island off	53 <td>Dismissal</td> <th>26</th> <td>Submarine device</td>	Dismissal	26	Submarine device	
	Norway	54 <td>Everybody</td> <th>27</th> <td>Muscular weakness</td>	Everybody	27	Muscular weakness	
16	Disapprove	55 <td>Splendid Colloq.</td> <th>28</th> <td>Clears</td>	Splendid Colloq.	28	Clears	
17	Famed Cleveland	56	Three-masted schooner	29	Eerie sound	
	surgeon	57	Weaver's reed	30	English admiral	
18	Cousin of Aurora	DOWN			31	and explorer
19	French composer	1 <td>Invited</td> <th>32</th> <td>U. S. for one</td>	Invited	32	U. S. for one	
20	Deliberate	2 <td>Spread</td> <th>33</th> <td>Contemporary</td>	Spread	33	Contemporary	
21	Rabbit	3 <td>Switzerland's pride</td> <th>34</th> <td>Shoe leather</td>	Switzerland's pride	34	Shoe leather	
22	Stunt pilot's	4 <td>Ocean vessel:</td> <th>35</th> <td>Native of Upland</td>	Ocean vessel:	35	Native of Upland	
	man river	5 <td>Abbr.</td> <th>36</th> <td>Subsequently</td>	Abbr.	36	Subsequently	
23	Dred	6 <td>Empty</td> <th>37</th> <td>Man of all trades</td>	Empty	37	Man of all trades	
25	Follower	6 <td>Home of espresso</td> <th>38</th> <td>Bacchanalian cry</td>	Home of espresso	38	Bacchanalian cry	
29	Shrub genus	7	Quicky Lat.	39	Pitch	
30	Force	8	Wind direction	40	Prong	
31	Doves' home	9	Certain farm workers	41	Container	
32	Mediterranean	10	Barren	42	Man or Capri	
	port	11	Part	43	Site of Moorish	
33	Monaco name	12	Colorist	44	defeat, 1894	
34	Sheepshank	13	Spartan serfs	51	— off the press	
35	Access	14	Dart	52	Doctors' degrees:	
36	Kind of review	15	Dart		Abbr.	
37	Resources					
38	Junior, for one					
40	Wretched					
41	Magic incantation					





## In World Ice Hockey Tournament

Russia Wins, Takes 1st Place  
As Czechs Tie Sweden, 2-2

STOCKHOLM, March 24 (UPI)—Czechoslovakia and Sweden drew, 2-2, in a world ice hockey championship game today. Period scores were 0-1, 1-0, 1-1.

Sweden goalie Leif Holmqvist, elected best player of the game, made several brilliant saves, especially in the second period, when the Czechs pressed hard.

The Czech forward line scored both Swedish goals. Bjorn Palmqvist opened the scoring at 13:53 on an assist by Stig Goeran Johansson, who once again gave Sweden the lead, 2-1, in the third period.

Sweden's Fryl leveled the score with the second period's only goal, a left-handed back shot. Two and a half minutes before the end, Jan Erbjert knotted the score on a perfect pass by Jaroslav Holik.

With three seconds left, Swedish team captain Ulf Sterner collided

with Czech goalie Danila. Czech defenseman Josef Horensky poked his stick in Sterner's stomach, and the Swede had to be carried out on a stretcher. Then a fight erupted between Danila and Swedish forward Palmqvist. All four players were penalized five minutes each.

The Soviet Union gave an uninspired performance in beating East Germany, 7-1, in an earlier match.

Apparently, saving themselves, the Russians sped to a four-goal lead in the first period, then eased off. It was the best score for East Germany against the Russians in world class competition since 1959. In the first game between the two countries Russia won 12-1.

The East Germans changed from the forechecking style used earlier to a more power-saving defensive tactic, building up attacks from their own zone.

German goalie Klaus Hirsch was chosen best player of the game for saving 38 out of 46 shots.

Eugeniy Mishakov and Anatoly Pivovarov combined to score the first two Russian goals. Alexander Yakushev made it 3-0 and Mishakov came back to score the fourth goal 20 seconds later.

The East Germans held the world champions scoreless in the second period, and talked the only goal of that 20 minutes on a long shot in a power play only one second before Yakushev came back from the penalty box.

In the third period, Charlamov, Mikhailov and Starshov scored for the Soviet Union as the East Germans slowly tired.

Russia's first goalie, Victor Kozlovskiy, was injured in this tournament, was hit on the nose in the second period, as he was against Sweden, and was removed from action. Vladimir Tretchak took his place.

In the day's opening match, Finland beat Poland, 4-0. The game was marred by the tournament's highest penalty rate.

Standing of the Teams

Team	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Soviet Union	5	1	0	45	11	10
Sweden	5	1	0	45	11	10
Czechoslovakia	4	2	0	37	17	8
Finland	4	0	0	28	22	8
East Germany	3	3	0	23	28	6
Poland	0	5	0	4	43	0

## In Merger Talks With NBA

## ABA Uses Player Draft To Strengthen Position

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI)—The Carolina Cougars can sign Pete Maravich for two million dollars and save the American Basketball Association a lot more than that in the inevitable merger with the established NBA.

"It is more advantageous to the ABA to sign Maravich than Bob Lanier," a member of the league's merger committee said last night.

The signifying move came in a more valuable commodity in terms of the media and that's where the problem arises.

The problem is the indemnity price the ABA teams would have to pay the NBA in any merger agreement. But it is considered a negotiable item, and a minor problem compared with the resolution of Baltimore's claim to territorial rights over Washington.

NBA owners reportedly still want one million dollars from each of the 11 ABA franchises, the Washington Post learned last night. But the ABA's recent signings of Dan Issel, Rick Mount, Charlie Scott and Mike Maloy should bring that figure down drastically, ABA owners feel. They hope that Maravich will be the ABA's what Joe Namath was to the American Football League in its infancy.

Meanwhile, the merger committee continues talks by telephone and may meet in New York later this week.

"The chances of putting together the basic ingredients of a merger are excellent now," says the Washington-Baltimore problem, an ABA committee man said.

A quick solution to merger, although the details may not be completed before summer, would probably allow for some interleague play next season. The ABA would keep its identity for at least 2-3 years, the source said.

The merger committee is mulling over six proposals made by Earl Foreman, president of the Washington Caps, for resolving the territorial hassle.

## January Tops Douglass by 3 In Playoff

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24 (UPI)—Capping his round with birdies on the last three holes, Don January defeated Dale Douglass, 69 strokes to 72, in the 18-hole playoff of the Greater Jacksonville Open golf tournament yesterday.

The extra session brought the 40-year-old Texan from Dallas a bonus of \$5,000 plus \$30,000 as the winner's share of the \$100,000 purse. Douglass, the 34-year-old professional from Denver, earned \$11,400 as the tournament runner-up and also received \$5,000 for his playoff presence.

Douglass hit his worst shot of the round, a No. 2 iron from the tee at the 202-yard 16th that stopped 40 yards to the left of the flagstick. Here, January hit his longest putt, a 40-footer that dropped for a deuce and took a one-stroke lead as Douglass carded a 3.

January picked up another stroke on the 17th January ended the playoff with a 15-foot putt that went in for a birdie. 3 while Douglass could do no better than a par 4. It was the first 18-hole playoff in several years as ties are customarily settled by a sudden-death session.

Top NHL Scorers

Player	G	A	Pts
1. Orr, Boston	20	18	38
2. Lapointe, Boston	18	18	36
3. Mikita, Chicago	18	18	36
4. Tardif, Montreal	18	18	36
5. Goyette, St. Louis	18	18	36
6. Boudreau, Detroit	18	18	36
7. Balon, N.Y.	18	18	36
8. McKee, Boston	18	18	36
9. Schmalzer, N.Y.	18	18	36
10. MacKenzie, Boston	18	18	36

## Top NHL Scorers

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7. Balon, N.Y. 18 18 36  
8. McKee, Boston 18 18 36  
9. Schmalzer, N.Y. 18 18 36  
10. MacKenzie, Boston 18 18 36

## Tourney All-Star Fives

NCAA  
Sidney Wicks, Curtis Rowe and John Valle, UCLA; Jimmy Gilmore, Jacksonville, and Jimmy Collins, New Mexico State.

NIT  
Jim Oxley and Mike Goyval, Army; Pete Maravich and Danny Hester, LSU, and Dean Meminger, Marquette.

## A Mule Against Black Stallions

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 24 (UPI)—When the sun went down behind the concrete grandstand, Don Perryman and Cooter Howard wiped off their greasy hands on their pants and unwrapped sandwiches. They ate slowly, smoking Camels between bites and staring at the old red Chevy. "My dream," said Perryman, who is 32 years old, "was to leave home and hitchhike around to the big tracks, get in with the big boys, work the pits, even change my name. I didn't have a car, but my family life was a real mess. I wanted to get out of school but to the fifth grade, and I don't spell so good."

"Ain't nothing he don't know about engines," said Cooter Howard, his sponsor, who is 47. "And he ain't afraid of speed, he just don't have none. It's all how much money you can put into that car. Well, he's a working poor boy, and I'm disabled since 1960, here for my nerves."

The public-address system crackled, and both men finished their sandwiches and pointed heavy-duty flashlights into the car.

Listen to the Motor  
"You listen to the motor when I start 'er up," said Perryman, "then listen to the other motors. It's like running a mule against black stallions."

At 7:50 Saturday night the ambulance pulled out of the pit area and led seven pick-up and wrecker on a parade lap around the 11-year-old, medium-banked, quarter-mile unsanctioned oval track of Sunshine Speedway. One of the ambulance attendants waved an American flag out his window, and the crowd of nearly 3,000—thinned by a threat of rain—rose from wooden planks for the National Anthem.

The crowd had come early. Many brought sandwiches and thermoses. The women handed out food to men in work clothes and small boys in nylon parkas and clean wash pants. Admission at Sunshine is \$2.50 for adults and 50 cents for children 6 to 12. The track is open from March through November, and needs to average some 3,000 each Saturday night to break even. Most of the 50 drivers on a night's program are local mechanics, truckers, salesmen, whose racing ambition extends no further than Speed Week at New Smyrna Beach. For some it is the bush leagues, the first step to Dayton, Indianapolis, Europe. The spectators watching from the grandstands are their families, friends and neighbors.

"In the backyard of every fair-sized city in America, there's a track like this one. Must be hundreds in the country," said Al Lamphier, the general manager. "This is Saturday night, stocks in the bonodocks."

Just Round and Round  
The first race was a heat for Tornados, the basic beginning race car; stock models with bodies and frames from 1951 through 1957, engines to match, little racing equipment allowed. A handy mechanic with friends in the

junk business could put one together for \$300, but \$1,200 would be more like it.

"I used to drive them for other people," said Perryman, smoking fast down in the pits, "but it got boring, just round and round."

"You like speed," said Cooter.

"You believe it," said Perryman, grinning, his thin face suddenly alive under a standup clump of blond hair.

The Tornados came back down, and the Late Models moved up to the track, newer stock cars with \$5,000 to \$12,000 in them, driven by men who, according to Perryman, "don't think they have time to talk with little guys."

At 9, the public-address announcer called for figure-8 racers, and Perryman put on his helmet and swung his lean, hard body into the battered red Chevy. The crowd perked up as the cars came out, 18 early '60s cars beeping in front to protect their radiators and strengthening ended inside with safety equipment. Sunshine was the first track in Florida to install a figure-8 track, an "X" within the O. Racers follow a figure-8 pattern, and once they string out they keep meeting at the intersection, an encounter every second.

Perryman drove well, but had no power in the straightaways, where cars can get up to 80 miles an hour, and finished seventh. Sunshine was the first track in Florida to install a figure-8 track, an "X" within the O. Racers follow a figure-8 pattern, and once they string out they keep meeting at the intersection, an encounter every second.

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"I put this car together for maybe \$80," he said. "I'm a lather by trade, when I get my bills paid I go to work in a garage. Love to be around cars. But I go up to the Ford place, they want to start me at \$1.50 an hour, I can't afford to work a 40-hour week like that. If I had a high school diploma I could make \$300 a week on commission work."

"Education ain't everything," said Cooter.

Perryman shrugged and got ready for the final.

He started well, tough and sure at the intersections, finding holes to slip through, but by the 14th figure-8 he was a lap behind the leader. He was making a turn when the leader and a first-time racer met at the intersection and neither gave ground. The crowd screamed, and then the first-time racer flipped, his engine falling out, and the leader, his orange helmet stuck out his window, turned over. For long minutes hands stayed at mouths, and the public-address announcer frantically went through his country and western records until he found something upbeat. Finally, both drivers were pulled out, and both staggered to their feet to wild applause.

With the accident, and a disqualification, Perryman finished seventh, worth \$80 that night. The winner got \$150.

"A mule," said Perryman, pushing the car up behind his pick-up truck. "But you got to keep at it, someday I might get lucky, or maybe somebody comes along, some angel from heaven says, 'Here, boy, I like you, here's a couple hundred, you get yourself a black stallion, too.'"

## Felipe Alou Glad to Leave 'Lum &amp; Abner'

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., March 24 (UPI)—Many ways Felipe Alou is happy to have escaped the clutches of "Lum and Abner," and he wants both to know he isn't mad at them although he will never understand their behavior.

Lum and Abner are Luman Harbo and Paul Richardson, respectively, manager and general manager of the Atlanta Braves. They've swapped their nicknames because they take jobs as a team.

Alou, still one of the more solid hitters even though he is 35, was traded during the winter to the Oakland A's for Jim Nash, a pitcher.

"I had enough hints during the season to know that they didn't want me anymore," he said. "I don't mind being traded. That's part of baseball and a player has to accept it. What bothers me is the way they behaved about it all."

Treated Like a Kid  
"They didn't treat me the way they should an older player," he explained. "I had to go to camp and win a lot of all over again. They treated me like I was some 25-year-old kid in his first camp."

Johnny McNamara, his new manager at Oakland, still can't understand how the A's got a player of his ability and reputation, an accomplished outfielder-first baseman who averages 300 hits a year.

Alou's troubles with Atlanta began to mount when he was hit in the head and suffered a broken finger. The Braves promptly dealt for Tony Gonzalez and moved him into Alou's outfield post.

Alou was out for 32 games and his hand was just beginning to feel good when Harris put him into the lineup in a midseason exhibition game with the Southern All-Stars. Alou struck his finger in his time at bat, and went on the shelf for another week. From then until the end of the season he moved in and out of the lineup for what he thought were unexplainable reasons.

The end came, he recalls, when he was benched for the National League playoffs against the New York Mets.

"I knew right then and there I was going to be traded," Alou said. "As I said earlier, I didn't mind. But I think if they had made up their minds about it they could have called me in for a talk. They didn't have to treat me the way they did."

Alou's plaint sounds like most heart from traded players. In his case there was justification, though, because in 13 seasons he had never argued over the terms of his contract, fought with another player or been thrown out of a game.

## Exhibition Baseball

Monday's Results  
Yankees 4, Los Angeles (Japan) 3.  
Yankees 4, St. Louis 3.  
Yankees 4, Chicago 3.  
Yankees 4, Kansas City 1.  
Yankees 4, Oakland 3.  
Yankees 4, New York (N) 3.  
Yankees 4, Baltimore 2.  
Yankees 4, Chicago (N) 2.  
Yankees 4, Boston 2.  
Yankees 4, Detroit 2.  
Yankees 4, Los Angeles 2.  
Yankees 4, Atlanta 2.



CRASH LANDING—U.S. pole vaulter Bob Seagren misses an attempt at 17 feet (left) at a Melbourne indoor meet last week and lands wedged between two mattresses used to cushion the fall. Unable to extricate himself, Seagren waited until help came and was hoisted out with just a few scratches.

## Patriots' Final Hope for Stadium Vetoed by Boston

BOSTON, March 24 (UPI)—The Boston City Council, on a 7-2 vote last night, killed legislation authorizing the Boston Redevelopment Authority to construct a 55,000-seat stadium in the Neponset area for the Boston Patriots.

Mayor Kevin H. White, who with Gov. Francis W. Sargent had endorsed the measure, called the action of the council "unfortunate." A spokesman said no further effort for a stadium is intended by the mayor, since he considered the Neponset plan the only one that could be carried out at no cost to the city.

The vote apparently marks the end of the Patriots' franchise in Boston. The Patriots are under a National Football League mandate to have plans in the works for a 55,000-seat stadium within the next few days or move to an area that has one.

## On South Africa, Says His Attorney Ashe Forced Racial Issue

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI)—Arthur Ashe has succeeded in forcing the racial issue in South African tennis.

Commenting yesterday on the banning of South Africa from the 1970 Davis Cup competition, Donald Dell, the former Cup captain who is Ashe's attorney, said Ashe had requested a South African visa to create an "either-or" situation.

"Either they would let Arthur play," he said, "or this would come about."

In a telephone interview from his Washington office, Dell added: "Emotionally, I'm sure Arthur is very pleased with this result. Naturally, he made his request for a visa hoping that it would be granted so that he could win the South African Open championship before a stadium full of whites."

"But if his request was denied, he thought that South Africa would have to be suspended by the Davis Cup nations. That was one of the very reasons why he applied to play."

"But he also wants to emphasize that he does not want individual South African players to be affected in the United States because of the situation. Cliff Drysdale and Ray Moore led the South African players' fight for Arthur."

Dell predicted that South Africa would also be suspended by the International Lawn Tennis Federation at its annual meeting in July following the Wimbledon open tournament.

The American delegate to yesterday's meeting in London of the Davis Cup nations, Robert B. Colwell of Seattle, reportedly denied that the USLTA had been influenced by the South African decision to refuse Ashe a visa.

"The Ashe incident," he was quoted as having said, "was not a prime factor."

Dell commented: "I wonder why he would deny that?"

Ashe's "Just Decision"  
MELBOURNE, March 24 (AP)—The exclusion of South Africa from the Davis Cup was "a pretty sad but just decision," Ashe said today.

"Personally, I feel that I have gained an empty victory from which I will get about five minutes' emotional satisfaction," Ashe said.

"I would rather see South Africa change the ways instead of seeing them excluded from Davis Cup competition."

## NBA Playoffs Start

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Atlanta, the Western Division champion, goes into action tomorrow night, but New York, the Eastern Division title, wait until Thursday as the National Basketball Association playoffs open. The Hawks host Chicago in one of three best-of-7 semi-final series tomorrow. The Los Angeles Lakers, runner-up in the West, hosts Phoenix, and Milwaukee, the second-place team in the East, plays Philadelphia at Madison Wis. The Knicks are at home against third-place Baltimore Thursday night.

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"I would rather see South Africa change the ways instead of seeing them excluded from Davis Cup competition."

S. Africa Plans '71 Re-entry  
LONDON, March 24 (AP)—South Africa started planning today to apply for re-admission next year to Davis Cup competition.

"We are making steady progress toward integration of tennis in the sweeps."

Lincolnshire Cap Decides Irish Sweeps  
DONCASTER, England, March 24 (AP)—Twenty-three horses go to the post in the one-mile 2,000 (\$19,200) Lincolnshire Handicap. The race will determine the winners of the Irish Sweepstakes.

Prince De Galles, with Lester Piggott up, was installed as the 7-2 favorite. He could provide someone who holds a sweeps ticket on him with \$50,000 (\$120,000) if he wins. Second place would bring \$20,000 (\$40,000) and third \$10,000 (\$20,000) in the sweeps.

Other odds:  
New Chapter, Royal Smoke, 12-1; Dandy Nightshade, 14-1; Brother Scott, 16-1; Zorro, 20-1; 2228 27-1; 3. Hayes, 32-1; 4. Culpin, 33-1; 5. Hudson, 40-1; 6. Hawkins, 41-1; 7. Diamond, 42-1; 8. Private Side, 43-1; 9. Carrer, 44-1; 10. Bing, 45-1.

ABA Result  
Monday Night  
New Orleans 122-115, Jones 34, J. Jones 34, Dallas 118 (Coombs 27, Leaks 29).

Fan Kills Referee  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 24 (Reuters)—A soccer referee died here after a blow from a soccer fan annoyed by one of his decisions. The referee, John Davaka, was attacked after a game between the Mufakosi Wanderers and Beas United, which he abandoned after both sides disagreed with his ruling. He was fatally injured during an argument with a spectator outside.

Top NBA Scorers  
FINAL LEADERS

Player	G	PG	FT	Pts	Avg.
1. West, L.A.	50	51	674	2396	23.2
2. Alcindor, Mil.	50	53	485	2391	23.8
3. Hayes, Det.	50	51	426	2356	23.9
4. Culpin, Phil.	51	52	519	2114	26.1
5. Hudson, Atl.	50	50	371	2091	25.4
6. Hawkins, Phil.	51	50	371	1958	24.6
7. Diamond, Phil.	50	49	357	1917	24.3
8. Havlicek, Bos.	51	49	489	1900	24.3
9. Monroe, Bal.	50	49	332	1822	23.4
10. Bing, Det.	50	49	434	1804	22.3

Top ABA Scorers  
G PG FT Pts Avg.

1. Hayward, Den.	75	53	421	2188	29.2
2. Terry, Den.	59	53	351	1828	27.4
3. Friedman, Miami	59	50	322	1619	27.1
4. Barry, Wash.	42	39	304	1112	26.5
5. Dampier, Ky.	72	43	425	1902	26.4
6. J. Jones, Phil.	58	52	529	2077	25.4
7. T. T. T., N.Y.	72	45	381	1768	24.5
8. Brown, Ind.	72	48	414	1887	23.4
9. Carrer, Ky.	55	41	408	1687	23.2
10. Coombs, Dallas	72	43	326	1524	21.2

## ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW

By DICK RORABACK

## Of Its and Butts

PARIS, March 24.—For a loser's dressing room, it was a pretty spirited little sweat-box.

Ten minutes earlier, Stanley (Kitten) Hayward had dropped a rather obvious decision to an eight-month layoff, its attendant deterioration of reflexes, and not quite incidentally, a French midget named Jean-Claude Bouttier. For ten rounds, Bouttier, a competent if not devastating 35-year-old, had stuck and ducked, gaining poise and confidence as the out wore on, but displaying an inconsistency rarely seen in this side of chromosomal structure.

For every three stinging jabs, swift and sure as a salamander's tongue, Bouttier unaccountably would lob up a hook as lethargic as a sated boar. The 3-1 ratio of accuracy was more than adequate under the circumstances but it was a dangerous game at best, the last lob exposing a mandible just crying out to be capped.

Hayward never tapped. The man who had destroyed Curtis Cokes in four rounds only months before Cokes won the world welterweight title, who had demolished ex-champ Emile Griffith and beaten France's doughty Jean Josselin badly enough to earn a draw in Paris, simply did not have it.

"I wish I had Stanley when he was a kid, that's what I wish," said Roraback, an amiable, bouncy ex-bantamweight, self-confessed master cut-man and Hayward's manager (the prefers "advisor") for the past four years.

"This guy could have went all the way. The ones that had him before, they just made him a sham-bang fighter, and he's a sham-bang fighter don't last long. He gets all banged up. That's the reason he had so much trouble with his eye."

"If his eye wasn't hurt, open, I believe he would've licked both Griffith and Little, because he could fight, let me tell you!"

"Then you learn to counter, you make the guy come to you, you fight every fight different. You fight smart."

"And you watch out for the butts. Just last Thursday we're sparring with Nestor Cohen. He's putting his head in train better. You don't want to train better. You want to train. I don't know, I say, 'Look, if you keep makin' that guy kick his head in there we ain't gonna have no fight. Make sure you keep your head under his.'"

"So what happens? I'll be damned if Cohen doesn't get his mouth busted open."

"A butt, accidental or on purpose, that's it, and that ain't all. Cohen tells me Juarez de Lima, when he was here, thumbed the crap out of him, he couldn't see for 20 seconds. I tell him, 'Why didn't you thumb him back, his head low?'"

"Oh well."

"You should've seen Glardello and Gene Fullmer. They weren't fightin' with their heads. Bing, bing! They were both busted up."

"Fullmer, he was another guy. He was the most gentlest guy out of the ring, but brother, when he got in there with those elbows and that head..."

"Naturally, your boy doesn't use those tactics, though, does he?"

"No. No. No. Never!" grinned the peevish little manager. "Nobody's boy does, you know that!"

"Anyway," continued Roraback, "Stanley's eye held up fine. We're back in business."

"I hope I get another fight soon," said Hayward. "I need it. I'd like to stay here and pick up a couple of fights in Europe—England, Italy, France. I kinda like livin' here."

"Last time I was here, I knocked Josselin down three times in three separate rounds, nobody wants to give me a fight."

"I'll be a lot easier now."

"They take you when you're losin'."

## Cooper Outpoints Bodell, Regains British Heavy Title

WEMBLEY, England, March 24 (UPI)—Henry Cooper, the British heavyweight champion, regained his title by outpointing Jack Bodell over 15 rounds at the Empire Pool tonight.

Cooper, 35, tossed in the title last year when the British Boxing Board of Control refused to sanction his fight with then WBA champion Jimmy Ellis for the world title.

Cooper had the 29-year-old Bodell down three times with his stinging left hook and hurt his opponent several times with a right cross—a punch he rarely throws. Bodell also fell over his feet twice but there was no count.

Referee George Smith scored it 74-172 points for Cooper and 72-172 for Bodell.

Both Fighters Cut  
Cooper finished with a cut under his left eye and he bled profusely from the nose from the fifth round onward. Bodell had a slightly cut left eye, but neither man was troubled during the bout by his injury.

Bodell scaled 206-3/4 pounds (93.77 kilos) to the 190-1/4 pounds (86.29 kilos) of Cooper.

It was the first time Cooper had gone the championship distance since 1964. He confounded the critics by finishing the stronger because it was thought his age, lack of action—three fights in three years—and a recent cartilage operation would slow him up if he failed to win by a knockout early.

Cooper floored the southpaw Bodell twice in the seventh round for counts one and two. A right cross in the 12th had Bodell down again, but he was up at two.

The pair split \$20,000 (\$72,000) in purse money.

It was Cooper's 33d victory in 53 bouts with one draw. Bodell is now 53-0-10.

In a preliminary bout, British heavyweight Joe Bugner outpointed Manuel Ramos of Mexico over eight rounds.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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## The Scoreboard

HANDICAP—At Los Angeles, Paul Baber of Chicago defeated Les Fausse of New York, 21-5, 21-5, to retain his United States Handicap Association single championship.

ICE HOCKEY—At Lake Placid, N.Y., Cornell defeated Clarkson, 4-1, to win the NCAA title for the second time in four years. The score was tied 3-2, after two periods, but Cornell finished goals in the first nine minutes of the last frame to complete an unbeaten season and keep alive their victory streak at 25.

ABA Result  
Monday Night  
New Orleans 122-115, Jones 34, J. Jones 34, Dallas 118 (Coombs 27, Leaks 29).

Fan Kills Referee  
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 24 (Reuters)—A soccer referee died here after a blow from a soccer fan annoyed by one of his decisions. The referee, John Davaka, was attacked after a game between the Mufakosi Wanderers and Beas United, which he abandoned after both sides disagreed with his ruling. He was fatally injured during an argument with a spectator outside.

Top NBA Scorers  
FINAL LEADERS

Player	G	PG	FT	Pts	Avg.
1. West, L.A.	50	51	674	2396	23.2
2. Alcindor, Mil.	50	53	485	2391	23.8
3. Hayes, Det.	50	51	426	2356	23.9
4. Culpin, Phil.	51	52	519	2114	26.1
5. Hudson, Atl.	50	50	371		



